

# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE SELF-IMPOSED DUTY OF THE STATE.

PATIENCE, gentle readers, and we shall presently get under way. We are about to heave up the sheet anchor, which having been done, we shall hoist sail, and make all possible haste to port. We have seen what religion is—in other words, the end which a state church is set up to accomplish. We have handled and inspected the instrument by which this important object is to be effected—religious instruction. We have examined the character and pretensions of the state, regarded as the main agent engaged in superintending the work. We have now only to discuss the question of duty—and we shall have arrived at a satisfactory understanding of the theorem, that "it is the duty of the state to provide religious instruction for its subjects." In all matters of dispute, a clear view of the meaning of terms tends to abridge subsequent discussion—and first principles being settled in the outset both parties may proceed without interruption.

That parental jurisdiction should be exercised by the state over its subjects—that, convinced itself of the value of religion, it should train up its children to spiritual loyalty—that, stretching in its generosity beyond the direct purposes for which it exists, it should aim to mould the hearts as well as regulate the conduct of the people—and that, in furtherance of so sublime an end it should station the heralds of truth over the land in all its lengths and breadths—is a scheme which carries upon the face of it such a profession of kindness and piety, that it can hardly be wondered at if it be fondly hailed as an angel of light—and if men unaccustomed to look into the heart of things, imagine they discover in it, all the simplicity of truth, and all the majesty of unmistakable wisdom. But the thunder-cloud charged with the elements of destruction, will sometimes catch and reflect the golden beams of the setting sun: and men gaze with admiration upon that which should awaken their fears.

When the duty of the state to provide religious instruction for its subjects is asserted, another and yet more questionable maxim is involved. For, authority must be vested somewhere, to decide upon the proper articles of faith.

The opinions entertained, as to what is truth and what error, are various and discordant. Some men implicitly believe that "religious instruction" must be confined to the lying impostures of the Arabian heresiarch. Some find their religion in the Shasters. One nation adopts a multitude of deities—another recognises only one. Trinity in unity is a fundamental tenet of this party—whilst that holds the doctrine to be absurd. It being the bounden duty of the magistrate to provide religious instruction for the people, it is evident that some party or other must determine what is to be taught and what is to be withheld. Somebody's duty it must be to decide upon the national creed. That creed is furnished for us, it may be said, in the word of God. True! but which is the word of God, and what is the true interpretation thereof? On these questions there is a multitude of conflicting opinions. They cannot all be taught. Who shall select the articles of faith? *Is that the proper business of the majority of the nation?* Then the proposition may be thus expressed,—*"It is the bounden duty of every government to provide for the instruction of its subjects in those articles of faith which shall have been determined upon by a national majority."* Accordingly, in Spain it is the duty of the magistrate to inculcate subjection to the Roman pontiff. In Turkey, the government is bound to provide for the instruction of its subjects in the doctrines of the Koran. In England, it might, in one century, be obligatory on the legislature to decree the support of the Calvinistic theology—in the next, of the Arminian. But some of these systems of religion are false—the maintainance of them must in consequence be opposed to the will of God—and thus the proposition conducts us to this curious conclusion,—that under certain circumstances it is the duty of the government to oppose itself to the will of the Governor of the Universe.

Or is the power of selecting the credenda of the nation to be vested in the civil magistrate? Suppose the delicate task be intrusted to the superior wisdom of the government. The question then occurs, is it the duty of the people to receive and embrace the religious instruction afforded them by the state? It is or it is not. If it be not, then the axiom forces upon us the conclusion,—that under some circumstances it is the duty of the government to exercise a power which it is not the duty of its subjects to obey; or, in other words, which it is the duty of its subjects to resist. If it be the

duty of the people to embrace the articles of faith determined upon by the government, then in Spain it is the duty of every individual to believe in transubstantiation, penance, purgatory, and the absolute infallibility of the Roman church—which doctrines it is the duty of every individual in England to renounce. What an interesting round of duties may we imagine the inquisitive and adventurous traveller to run—under an obligation to suit his creed to the authorised creed of every government to which in his rambles he may become subject. Such is the precious result of this proposition.

In vain is the assertion qualified by declaring that the religious instruction which it is the duty of the government to provide for its subjects must be in accordance with the truth of Scripture. The question will return again and again,—What is truth? and who is the judge that shall decide the question? Where is the ultimate appeal? Whether it be in the majority of the nation, or in the government itself, we are involved by the axiom in the most ridiculous absurdities. Nor does the toleration of all opinions extricate us from perplexity; for if it be the duty of every government to provide religious instruction for its subjects, its power to determine upon the opinions to be taught, and to maintain a body of clergy to propagate such opinions, must be exercised with a view to the national welfare. But if the national welfare is concerned in the promulgation of such and such opinions, why tolerate those which are destructive of them? "This," says an able writer in *Tait's Magazine*, "is first to erect the most stupendous of powers, for the most transcendent of ends, and then to concur in its downfall; as if the motive to its construction were the blindest of impulses, and the frustration of its object a pastime or a triumph. It is the bootless ingenuity of children, all anxiety in building a castle of cards, and the moment it is built all impatience to pull it to pieces again. It is to intend the salvation, and achieve the perdition of souls. It is as the mercy of heaven and the malice of demons. A purpose all good and a connivance all evil. It is a compound of elaborate contraries, part of iron, and part of clay, combined into one monstrous, impossible, and self-destroying whole. It is in one word, the portentous contradiction of declaring that it is necessary, and yet not necessary, to set up the particular worship in favour with the civil ruler; necessary, as affording the only effectual way to salvation—and not necessary, because there are other effectual ways. Here, then, is our question. If the former, why TOLERATE? If the latter, why ESTABLISH?"

Power, then, to provide for the religious instruction of the people, necessarily supposes power likewise to determine upon the class of doctrines to be taught. This is most assiduously thrown into the shade by the advocates of the proposition now under discussion. The term "religious instruction" is vague and indistinct as term can be. What is the precise signification attached to it? Suppose the government of this country to be Roman catholic, would it be their bounden duty to support the ministers and diffuse the doctrines of Romanism, in opposition to the national will? If so, what can justify the revolution of 1688? Or are all governments connected with the church of Rome placed beyond the limits of the proposition? It is the duty of every government to make provision for the religious instruction of its subjects. The government of James the Second felt this obligation, and deeming the doctrines and discipline of Rome to be "the truth," they aimed to bring about its establishment in this country. In so doing the chief magistrate was expelled the kingdom. Was this right or was it wrong? If wrong, the advocates of this theory must look upon the line of Brunswick as usurping a throne which a nation had no right to bestow. If it was right to compel the abdication of James, what is the ground of the country's justification? According to the proposition under discussion it was the duty of James as magistrate to provide religious instruction for his subjects,—thus far they will acquit him of all blame. His fault must then have been that he sought to establish a creed which the majority of his nation renounced. But does this justify revolution? Why then these same churchmen would approve of a revolution in Ireland, for there the magistrate is doing that for which James was punished with the loss of his throne—namely, forcing a religion upon an unwilling nation. We come, then, to the conclusion that what is meant by the proposition, is that it is the bounden duty of every government to provide for the instruction of its subjects in the doctrines and discipline of the church of England. This is a much more intelligible dogma, but surely we cannot be expected to receive it as an axiom.

Such is this jumble of contradictions which ecclesiastical authorities



have crammed down a nation's throat as infallible truth. Every aspect of it has now been considered, save one only. It may be contended that the end in view, and admitted to be desirable, can only be efficiently promoted by the agency of the state—and that consequently, the duty of the state springs out of its adaptation to secure this end. This we now propose to discuss;—and we shall attempt to show, that the state never can succeed, by means of its alliance with the church, in promoting the real religion of its subjects.

#### FALSE REPORTS.—BIBLE MONOPOLY.

A READER of the *Nonconformist*—not a subscriber we suspect—has sent us a letter, dated Bungay, impugning the accuracy of the report we gave in our columns last week, of a meeting held in that town on the question of the bible monopoly. As the object of that meeting was not only unexceptionable but laudable, as every thing reported by us to have been said and done was becoming both to gentlemen and christians, we can hardly divine the motive of our fair correspondent (for the handwriting leads us to conclude that we are indebted to a lady), in attempting to cast an air of ridicule upon our description of a meeting, at which it is admitted that “probably all that you have stated took place.” We would remind our correspondent that a good cause needs no concealment, and that persons feverishly sensitive on the score of truth, scarcely act up to the dignity of the part they assume, as censors of the public press, when they deal out their criticisms in the shape of anonymous communications. Had the letter of our friend, dated Bungay, borne a real signature, we would gladly have inserted it, and appended to it as plain and unvarnished a tale as might have been necessary to clear up what, to every apprehension not dimmed by some local disorder, was already sufficiently plain. We have referred to the gentleman (one of the deputation) who kindly furnished us with the report, and by him we are authorised to repeat our statement, *to the letter*, and moreover, to render up to the public his name whenever our correspondent thinks it prudent to do likewise.

#### THE CONSTITUTIONS AND CANONS ECCLESIASTICAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

##### XXX. The lawful use of the cross in baptism explained.

We are sorry that his Majesty's most princely care and pains taken in the conference at Hampton Court, amongst many other points, touching this one of the cross in baptism, hath taken no better effect with many, but that still the use of it in baptism is so greatly stuck at and impugned. For the further declaration therefore of the true use of this ceremony, and for the removing all such scruple as might any ways trouble the consciences of them who are indeed rightly religious, following the royal steps of our most worthy King, because he therein followeth the rules of the scriptures and the practice of the primitive church; we do commend to all the true members of the church of England these our directions and observations ensuing.

First, it is to be observed, that although the Jews and Ethnicks derided both the apostles and the rest of the Christians, for preaching and believing in him who was crucified upon the cross, yet all, both apostles and Christians, were so far from being discouraged from their profession by the ignominy of the cross, as they rather rejoiced and triumphed in it. Yea, the Holy Ghost, by the mouths of the apostles, did honour the name of the cross (being hateful among the Jews) so far, that under it he comprehended not only Christ crucified, but the force, effects, and merits of his death and passion, with all the comforts, fruits, and promises, which we receive or expect thereby.

Secondly, the honour and dignity of the name of the cross begat a reverend estimation even in the apostles' times (for aught that is known to the contrary) of the sign of the cross, which the Christians shortly after used in all their actions: thereby making an outward show and profession, even to the astonishment of the Jews, that they were not ashamed to acknowledge him for their Lord and Saviour, who died for them upon the cross. And this sign they did not only use themselves with a kind of glory when they met with any Jews, but signed themselves with their children when they were christened, to dedicate them by that badge to his service whose benefits, bestowed upon them in baptism, the name of the cross did represent. And this use of the sign of the cross in baptism was held in the primitive church, as well by the Greeks as the Latins, with one consent and great applause. At what time, if any had opposed themselves against it, they would certainly have been censured as enemies of the name of the cross, and consequently of Christ's merits, the sign whereof they could no better endure. This continual and general use of the sign of the cross is evident by many testimonies of the ancient fathers.

Thirdly, it must be confessed that in process of time the sign of the cross was greatly abused in the church of Rome, especially after that corruption of popery had once possessed it. But the abuse of a thing doth not take away the lawful use of it. Nay, so far was it from the purpose of the church of England to forsake and reject the churches of Italy, France, Spain, Germany, or any such like churches, in all things which they held and practised, that, as the Apology of the Church of England confesseth, it doth with reverence retain those ceremonies, which doth neither endamage the church of God, nor offend the minds of sober men; and only departed from them in those particular points, wherein they were fallen both from themselves in their ancient integrity, and from the apostolical churches, which were their first founders. In which respect, amongst some other very ancient ceremonies, the sign of the cross in baptism hath been retained in this church, both by the judgment and practice of those reverend fathers and great divines in the days of King Edward the Sixth, of whom some constantly suffered for the profession of the truth, and others, being exiled in the time of Queen Mary, did after their return, in the beginning of the reign of our late dread sovereign, continually defend and use the same. This resolution and practice of our church hath been allowed and approved by the censure upon the Communion-book in King Edward the Sixth his days, and by the harmony of confessions of later years: because indeed the use of this sign in baptism was ever accompanied here with such sufficient cautions and exceptions against all popish superstition and error, as in the like cases are either fit or convenient.

First, the church of England, since the abolishing of popery, hath ever held and taught, and so doth hold and teach still, that the sign of the cross used in baptism is no part of the substance of that sacrament: for when the minister, dipping the infant in water, or laying water upon the face of it (as the manner also is), hath pronounced these words—“I baptise thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,” the infant is fully and perfectly baptised. So as the sign of the cross being afterwards used doth neither add anything to the virtue and perfection of baptism, nor being omitted doth detract anything from the effect and substance of it.

Secondly, it is apparent in the Communion-book that the infant baptised is, by virtue of baptism, before it be signed with the sign of the cross, received into the congregation of Christ's flock, as a perfect member thereof, and not by any power ascribed unto the sign of the cross. So that for the very remembrance of the cross, which is very precious to all them that rightly believe in Jesus Christ, and in the other respects mentioned, the church of England hath retained still the sign of it in baptism; following therein the primitive and apostolical churches, and accounting it a lawful outward ceremony and honourable badge, whereby the infant is dedicated to the service of him that died upon the cross, as by the words used in the Book of Common Prayer it may appear.

Lastly, the use of the sign of the cross in baptism, being thus purged from all popish superstition and error, and reduced in the church of England to the primary institution of it, upon those true rules of doctrine concerning things indifferent which are consonant to the word of God and the judgment of all the ancient fathers, we hold it the part of every private man, both minister and other, reverently to retain the true use of it prescribed by public authority: considering that things of themselves indifferent do in some sort alter their natures, when they are either commanded or forbidden by a lawful magistrate, and may not be omitted at every man's pleasure, contrary to the law, when they be commanded, nor used when they are prohibited.

On Thursday last a good deal of excitement prevailed at the auction rooms of Mr. Lloyd, auctioneer, Hatfield-street, Stamford-street, in consequence of its being known that half a dozen mahogany framed chairs had been seized for church rates from the premises of Mr. Watts, of the firm of Watts and Dalton, potters, High-street, Lambeth, and which was in the catalogue for sale. The property taken was valued at 10*l.*, while the amount of rate was only 1*l.* 5*s.* Upon Mr. Lloyd coming to the lot, which was 91 in the catalogue, several voices in the rooms exclaimed, “The chairs have been seized for church rates; therefore don't bid for them.” This notice was responded to by loud cries of “shame,” intermixed with groans and hisses; and then came a cry of “No church rates;” this lasted for some seconds, when a Mr. Harding, a grocer, made a bidding of a shilling for the lot. Amid great confusion a person from the broker who made the seizure stood up on the form, and offered a guinea, followed by a second bidding for two guineas. A gentleman of the name of Baker, who attended for the purpose of buying in the property, made an advance of 4*l.* 5*s.*, which Mr. Lloyd immediately accepted. The confusion still continued, when Mr. Lloyd said, “There is no more church rate lots, and therefore, you can depart.” This remark was responded to by hisses, and at the lower end of the room the altercation became so violent between some of the parties as to cause blows to be exchanged.

On Tuesday last the ecclesiastical police (for so we must dub them) paid inquisitorial visits to, and levied imposts on, four respectable inhabitants of this town, for pecuniary obligations alleged to be due to the state church. Messrs. Milligan, Forbes, and Co., were despoiled of three pieces of stuff, valued at 7*l.* 1*s.*, for a rate amounting to 4*s.* 10*d.* Mr. James Garnett was relieved of a ham and three silver spoons, valued at 2*l.* 2*s.*, for a rate of 2*s.* 7*d.* Mr. John Tordoff parted with two sugar loaves of the estimated value of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in exchange for a rate of 2*s.* 2*d.* Mr. John Dale allowed the domestic inquisitors to seize four large day-books, valued at 2*l.* 2*s.*, in exchange for a rate of 1*s.* 5*d.* Immediately upon hearing that the emissaries of the state church had seized the goods of the parties who had been summoned for non-payment of the so-called church rates, circulars were issued convening the committee of the Anti-Church-Rate Society, and on Wednesday morning an unusually large and influential meeting of that body was held. The opinion of one of the most eminent men at the bar upon the various points involved in this affair was presented, and proved most satisfactory, fully justifying the committee in recommending continued resistance to the rate, and in applying to the courts of law for redress for injury inflicted upon their constituents. A unanimous resolution was adopted to commence actions at law against the magistrates and other parties who authorised and executed the distrains; and we have the fullest confidence that the result of those actions will confirm the concurrent opinion of Lords Denman and Campbell—“that when a majority of the parishioners refuse to lay a rate, the churchwardens have no remedy,” and however humbling it may be to ecclesiastical pride, that they must submit to do without one.—*Bradford Observer.*

The polling at Birmingham on the church rate question was kept up with much spirit, on the part of the opponents of the rate, until the final close, on Thursday evening, when Mr. Alderman Weston, chairman, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Pare, and others proceeded to add up the books, when the numbers on the day's poll were found to be as follow:—For the rate, 158; against it, 2,051. Gross poll: for the rate, 626; against it, 7,281. By the time the numbers were cast up a great many rate payers had assembled in the Town hall. The Chairman and his assistants entered the organ gallery, and the former officially announced the poll amidst loud and tremendous cheering; after which he briefly addressed those present, observing that he had only stated the number of persons who had voted for and against the rate, but not the number of votes. They would have to proceed with a scrutiny under Sturges Bourne's Act, and that would be a work of very considerable labour, and would no doubt be attended with great expense and trouble. Mr. Gutteridge, who attended with the churchwardens, wished to know if the chairman would appoint a day for declaring the result of the scrutiny. The chairman said it was utterly impossible for him to tell, but he could inform the honourable gentleman who asked the question, and who had demanded the poll, that it was his (Mr. Watson's) intention to send him immediately a bill for



his expenses, and that without pledging himself not to take such legal proceedings as might be deemed necessary for immediate recovery of the money [loud cheering]. He was also desirous of knowing whether the church rate party, who demanded a scrutiny for a rate some years ago, but who had never declared the result, were yet prepared with their return [laughter]. Mr. Gutteridge said if the scrutiny was not gone into with all convenient despatch, he and his friends would take legal proceedings to enforce a return. Mr. Douglas, Mr. Pare, and others, having addressed the meeting, the multitude quietly dispersed.

It will be recollected that the parish of St. Mary, Bury, is added to those in that city which refuse a church rate, and that T. O. Springfield and Peter Finch Esqrs., the churchwardens, have been declared in contempt by the archdeacon. They have made another attempt to obtain a rate of the parishioners; the notice was put on the doors on Sunday, but was taken down on the following day, and no opponent knew of the vestry meeting an hour before the time. However, as soon as the anti-church-rate party knew of it, they immediately mustered their forces, and when Mr. Springfield moved that a church rate of 6d. be allowed, an adjournment of six months was moved as an amendment, and on a show of hands being taken, was declared to be carried by a majority of two. The church people demanded a poll of the parish, and when the books were closed, there were for the rate 28, against it 33.—*Bury Post*.

In the churchwardens' accounts in the parish of St. Clement Danes, at the time the present church was building, there is a charge of *one shilling and sixpence* for refreshments at a coffee-house in Fleet-street for the churchwardens and Dr. Wren (Sir Christopher) after a survey of the building, in which they had officially attended him. This is hardly surpassed by an entry in the churchwardens' account of St. Margaret, Westminster, for 1476 (two centuries earlier), "Paid to Roger Flypot, learned in the law, for his counsel given, three shillings and eightpence, with fourpence for his dinner!"

The *Wiltshire Independent* has the following statement of facts:—On Monday, the 4th inst., a labouring man, named Ralph Weston, a parishioner of Marden, in this county, was killed by the wheels of a waggon passing over him. A grave was dug in Marden churchyard, and every preparation made for the funeral, which was appointed to take place on the following Friday. The curate, the Rev. D. Parsons, attended, and, to the surprise of all present, peremptorily refused to suffer the corpse to be carried into the church. The afflicted widow entreated him to admit the body into the holy edifice, her friends supplicated him to consent, but in vain; the door of "the poor man's church" was closed against the unoffending corpse of the "poor man," his sorrowing relatives were forbidden to enter, and were contumeliously pointed to the yard, where, and where alone, this christian teacher would condescend to perform the service, denying to them that part of it which they have been taught to look upon as being the most important, and essentially necessary to constitute christian burial! The people, indignant at this cruel conduct, refused to carry the corpse to the grave, and returned home with it. On the Sunday morning they took it again to the churchyard, again they were attended by the curate, and again they were refused admittance into the church. The curate attempted to read the service in the yard, but his parishioners would not listen to him: a scene of confusion ensued; with all haste they lowered the coffin to its resting place, filled in the earth as quickly as possible, and showed the sense they entertained of his conduct by groaning at him and hooting him. On that day the church was deserted, not more than four or five persons choosing to attend the service, and, such is the impression the conduct of this successor of the apostles has had on his parishioners, that a petition, praying for his removal from his cure, has been drawn up, and has received the signatures of nearly all of them. The rev. gentleman's extraordinary conduct, having roused the indignation of his flock, he has thought it necessary to publish the following defence of his proceedings:—

"TO THE PARISHIONERS OF MARDEN.

"MY DEAR PARISHIONERS,—I now think it right, for your sakes and for my own, to inform you of the reasons for which I refused to allow the body of Ralph Weston to be taken into church.

"When I went to speak to Ralph Weston on Sunday, August 8th last, about other things, he then in the presence of one or two persons declared, that he would leave off coming to church—that he thought neither church nor parson necessary for a man's salvation—openly defended and praised the ranters who infest and disturb our parish on Sundays—and avowed himself to be a swearer habitually, and living an evil life—and on the whole rejected the church utterly. And he, most unhappily for himself, lived up to his words. He constantly frequented the ranters' meetings, in defiance of my private warnings and public preaching, and of the order of the church.

"On Monday evening, October 4th, I was told of his fatal accident. I immediately said that I would ride up to the Plain to see him, if there were any hope of life not being extinct. But I was assured that he died instantly: and which was true.

"So that he died without ever having repented in words to me, or that I know to any one else, of his wicked language, purposes, and life.

"Therefore I resolved (and I am sure that I resolved on good grounds, such as yourselves may see are good) to mark what the church thinks of lives so contrary to the gospel, by refusing his body the privilege of being carried into that church, from which while alive he had cut himself off. How great a grief and trouble this sad event has been to me, all who know me well, know. That God may have mercy on his soul can be desired by none so earnestly as by

"Your affectionate and faithful clergyman and friend,

"DA: PARSONS, Curate of Marden."

The *Gazette* of Friday last contains an order in council giving effect to a recommendation of the ecclesiastical commissioners, to make grants for the augmentation of nearly one hundred benefices, being those which combine the largest population with the smallest endowment. The whole amount granted is equivalent to a gross sum in Three per Cent. Stock of 126,800*l*.

The following paragraph has been going the round of the tory press:—

"No less than seven dissenting preachers at Leeds have recently shut up their meeting houses, and sought admission into church communion."

The *Leeds Mercury* observes, from what reason the tory and high church scribes published this flagitious falsehood, which they might have known to be without the slightest foundation in truth, we cannot conjecture, unless it is to exalt the church and humble dissent, on the principle so often adopted by bigots and persecutors, that the end justifies the means.

## CLERICAL TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

21 Oct. 1841.

SIR—A divine, hot from Cambridge, lately uttered from the pulpit some such statement as the following; and that all might have the benefit of such sentiments they have been recorded in the *Pulpit* for last week: "Long and strenuous has been the cry of 'Down with the Church' from the numerous and various ranks of dissenters; but in the overreaching of their malignity to overthrow that which is divine they have always departed from the attack subdued by the exhaustion of their own strength."

That the cry of "Down with the Church" has been raised is not attempted to be denied; we rather glory in it, because that church, having affianced herself to the secular power, and sought protection and support from the arm of the law in preference to resting in implicit confidence upon the power of the Saviour to extend his own dominions, has thereby forfeited her claims to our affections and regard by becoming essentially carnal. The church has lately claimed the distinction of being the "poor man's church," and upon this foundation has demanded allegiance and support from the masses of the community; but such an assertion can be best understood and appreciated when we know that it is from the poor people she exacts (we should not object to what she got voluntarily) six millions annually in the shape of tithes and taxes. She must forfeit, then, the proud pre-eminence she claimed for herself of being styled the "poor man's church." Such being the case, we think it high time that the cry of "Down with the Church" should be raised, not in the puny accents of infancy and imbecility, but with the full sonorous tone of manhood—not by one voice, but let the sound be echoed and re-echoed till the anomaly be abolished.

It may be the "dissidence of dissent" to affirm that the church of England as by law established is essentially carnal; but is it not so? when we find that the organs of the church, the *Record*, the *Times*, and the *Morning Post*, constantly bring under our notice the barter and traffic which is so shamelessly practised for "the next presentations to valuable livings." The effect of such a state of things is most lamentable, for it must be clear to all that it is the living which is sought after, and not the care of souls. "In the county of Kent there are at this moment thirteen parishes without a single church or resident clergyman. In West Somerset there are sixteen contiguous parishes in which there has been no resident parson within the memory of any living man." In Ireland the non-resident system is carried to a far greater extent. The Commissioners of Public Instruction give in their report the following facts:—Out of the 1472 benefices there are only 889 with resident incumbents, so there are 583 non-resident! In 210 there is no church. In 158 no divine service is performed either by incumbent or curate. There are 41 in which there is not one resident member of the established church, yet from all these badly-supplied and totally-neglected parishes the tithes are duly levied and enforced! With such facts before us, we have a right to distinguish such an establishment, notwithstanding its boasted apostolic succession, as being "essentially carnal." We ask how is it that the boasted engine of an establishment, provided at such a cost, has proved so useless?

That church which was founded without the doubtful aid of crowned heads, but yet so successfully, although in defiance of the most strenuous opposition which malice and interest could in their combination effect, never contemplated the union of church and state. "My kingdom is not of this world" is the divine declaration of the great Head of the church—a church which, in its purity, never acknowledged any other. But times have sadly changed (call it not the march of improvement)! and now the reigning sovereign of the day, although perhaps blackened by the darkest crimes of which humanity is capable, not only is acknowledged to be the head of the church, but likewise "defender of the faith," as if the arm of the Lord was shortened, He not having the power to arise and defend his own church. The church, then, has become essentially carnal, and therefore it is that the cry which is so offensive to clerical ears must be raised.

That this cry, however, has been raised with the "malignity" of disappointed ambition is at once repudiated; and to charge those dissenters who conscientiously differ in doctrine and church government from the established ecclesiastical power of the land with factious opposition and the "over-reachings of malignity," must, to every candid observer, advertise the weakness of the cause which will condescend to seek protection from such temporary support. Guarded as the state church is by the law of the land, endowed as her colleges, churches, and schools are, with grants of public money, had indeed must be the system which is compelled for safety to resort to such unfair modes of defence. Milton has said, "Let truth and error grapple together, truth was never worsted in the encounter;" but however self-evident this may appear to us, it is by no means received by the gentlemen of Oxford and Cambridge, who prefer so far to misrepresent known facts as to declare from the pulpit "that the dissenters have ever been compelled to retire from the attack," to which it is presumed they have invited us, "subdued by the exhaustion of their own strength."

Were this true the *Nonconformist* would now be gasping its last breath, but the increasing strength of which alone would be amply sufficient to contradict such an assertion—to say nothing of the growing, and in almost every case successful, opposition to the exaction of church rates.

The opposition to the established church which we avow has generally been conducted in a fair, candid, argumentative, and gentlemanly manner. It is true, broad and painful statements have been obliged to be told, because truth demanded them; but to charge us as "malignants" is a long step towards denouncing us as heretics, the punishment for which, except we recanted our errors, would speedily be assimilated to the same standard which the church of Rome so tyrannically and cruelly permitted.

But the question returns—have we, in our discussions as dissenters, advocating the right of religious liberty, "always departed from the attack subdued by the exhaustion of our own strength?" The fact is, that whenever anything tangible in the shape of argument has been given us, it has always been met, and so triumphantly refuted, that they, although ranking amongst their champions not a few with mitred brows, and a host whose interests are so inseparably connected with the existence of the establishment, that a dissolution of the compact could not conveniently take place, the result of the conflict has always been, that they, and not us, "have always departed from the attack subdued by the exhaustion of their own strength."

If proof is demanded, we point to the labours of Drs. Wardlaw and Redford, who have been ably seconded by Burnet, Angus, and others whose names it is needless to mention. It is true a Chalmers lent his powerful aid in support of the established church, and bishops and princes clustered around him while he eloquently expounded those principles which, if divested of their false colouring, must appear to be the principles of oppression. But, now, is not the Doctor himself a dissenter? If he be not, he stands committed to become one, having pledged his christian character to do so if certain concessions were not made to him—and they have not been!!

In order to give some colouring of consistency to such charges as the one now under review, we naturally suppose that the whole church is of one uniform opinion; indeed, we have reason to expect this, as every clergyman signs the thirty-nine articles which Cranmer dictated; and having thus pinned themselves to the religious creed of another, how strange it is that a perfect picture of uniformity is not presented to us! An establishment,



then, although supported at a great expense, fails to secure uniformity of religious opinion, even amongst its own clergy; they being, as is well known, as opposed in doctrine to each other as any avowed dissenter is, although we cannot concede to them the same honesty in the avowal. Dissent and schism are as rampant in the church as out of it. Dr. Pusey is still a churchman, although his "Tracts for the Times" have been publicly censured, and notwithstanding his being as active as ever in disseminating the *Newmanism* of Oxford.

It is not with any feeling of "malignity" that we feel ourselves compelled to bring the charge of intolerance against the established church. It is true that this is a sweeping charge, yet it is one in which we shall not, in our efforts to support it, depart from the attack subdued by the exhaustion of our own strength. It is not, however, so much the intolerance of opinion, and the suppression of private judgment which the church commands, with which we have now to deal, but those flagrant acts of intolerance which the church permits her ministers to perform. Let them, if they please, entertain the narrowest views—let them be as bigoted as their hearts desire—let them be as intolerant in principle, if it so please them, as they like—but let them not carry their intolerance into practice. The doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance may be extremely agreeable, but yet they have no charms for us. When we begin to write of the intolerant acts of the church we are at a loss where to begin—but still more so where to leave off. The cases which you, Sir, have reported of clergymen refusing the rites of burial to children of dissenters, because they had not been submitted to an ordinance of that church, show an arbitrary exercise of power in which we are all deeply interested, and upon which we have a right freely to animadvert. Is it not intolerance to tax a man for the support of a church the benefits of which, even at the last sad hour, he is not allowed to participate in; to tax him—and not only this, but to render his goods liable to confiscation, and his person to lengthened imprisonment, if he refuses the payment; and then not to allow him the advantages for which his money was demanded, his goods seized, or for which his person was incarcerated? Can we wonder at the heart-burnings which exist in the country against the exaction of tithes, the most fruitful source of bitter controversy? How agreeable must such rencontres be which Moore, in one of his satires, so well expresses—

"And on Sundays meeting face to face,  
While plaintiff fills the preacher's station,  
Defendants form the congregation!"

Such is the picture of an establishment. But we must draw the veil. Volumes of facts have already been collected in proof of the charge we bring against the church, and the *Nonconformist*, week after week, is adding to them.

What else but a system of oppression, grasping at all temporalities—what else but a system of intolerance, denying the exercise of private judgment—can we expect while that strange relationship between the church and the state exists? Let there be no power in religious matters but what is strictly religious, let the church and the state stand each on its own basis—as far asunder as God has put them—give to every denomination a fair field and no favour, which is all that any denomination can claim, and this will be throwing oil on the conflicting billows, and will most surely effect that wished-for calm which is now so earnestly desired.

Southcark.

W. J. S.

## GENERAL POLITICS.

### FOREIGN.

#### SPAIN.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:—"You may regard the insurrection in Spain as at an end. The principal chiefs of it are either arrested or have taken refuge in France. Among the former is M. Montes de Oca. The regiments which had taken part in the revolt have submitted to the Regent, and have taken anew the oath of fidelity to the present government; of these the regiment de Bourbon is the most important. The entire population of the country through which the army of Rodil passed submitted. I wrote you to-day that, by arrivals of the 17th instant, from Barcelona, the revolutionary movement in that city continued. The republicans of Barcelona have made an appeal to the republicans of France."

The following telegraphic despatches appear in Thursday's *Moniteur*;

BAYONNE, Oct. 18.—On the 14th, General Ayerbe went out of Pampeluna, and marched against O'Donnell.

BAYONNE, Oct. 19.—It is affirmed that O'Donnell has effected his junction with Urbistondo at Tolosa. Iturbe has joined Alcala at Hernani. Their advanced guard was at Andoain. According to the ministerial journal, the *Espectador* of the 12th, the Regent has sent orders to Don Francisco to suspend his entrance into Spain. On the 16th, O'Donnell gained possession at Estella. Urbistondo was in the morning of the 18th at Tolosa, and Alcala at Andoain. The Carlist Colonel Lanz is scouring the frontier at Navarre, at the head of some old officers and soldiers of his party, seconding O'Donnell. Affairs were in the same state at Pampeluna, in the evening of the 17th. Ayerbe has entered the town, and did not march with the two battalions sent against O'Donnell.

PERPIGNAN, Oct. 19.—The municipality of Valencia declared itself on the 14th to be in permanence, and now governs. It has decided upon raising a third battalion of National Guards, to be composed of men of the port and sailors from Grao. Each Alcalde is preparing a list of suspected persons within his quarter. None but the patriots are allowed to go out of the town. Entrance has been refused to three companies of the regiment of Savoy, coming from Alicante. General Seoane returned to Valencia on the evening of the 14th.

BAYONNE, Oct. 20.—Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, Alcala was to march to Hernani. It appears certain that 1,500 volunteers from Navarre have taken part with O'Donnell.

The following account of the trial of General Diego Leon, which took place before a court-martial on the 12th and 13th, is given by the papers of the Spanish capital:—"The proceedings commenced with the reading of the preliminary examinations, which comprised the declaration of the prisoner and the evidence of Gen. Puig Samper, Col. Domingo Dulce, of the Halberdiers, and other witnesses. The declaration of the accused was to the following effect:—He admitted that he was acquainted with the plan which had been conceived of depriving Espartero of the regency, but denied having given his consent to the movement. When the drums beat on the evening of the 7th, he desired his servant to fetch a Hussar uniform, but without a sword. He then entered the palace, where he was, he confessed, received with indignation by the insurgent soldiery, but he declared that he refused to join them that they should reserve such demonstrations

for Queen Isabella. He had entreated the Halberdiers to cease firing, he said, as that was the only means of inducing the troops to discontinue firing, and he was desirous of preventing further alarm to the illustrious orphans. Not having succeeded, he proceeded towards the iron gate, and even refused the escort offered to him by several soldiers. At a short distance he lost his horse, and replaced it by another, which he purchased of two soldiers of the royal guard. At Colmenar he resolved upon returning to Madrid, and there he fell in with the Hussars, to whom he surrendered. The declaration of the accused ended by his stating that he had gone to the palace on the evening of the 7th, because it had for some time past been arranged with General Puig Samper, that, in case of alarm, the different generals in garrison at Madrid should assemble at that rendezvous, and the latter part of the declaration was confirmed by Gen. Samper. Amongst the documents laid before the court was a letter found in the pocket-book of the prisoner, written and signed by him, and addressed to the regent, informing him that Queen Christina wished to resume the regency, and inviting him to renounce it, and thus prevent the effusion of blood. There was also an address to the chiefs of the army in the pocket-book, inviting them to obey the authority of the Queen Mother. The fiscal (or prosecuting officer) then addressed the tribunal, going through the evidence, and representing General Concha as the ostensible chief of the revolt, and Leon as an accomplice. He demanded, therefore, that both might be condemned to death. A religious silence was observed at this part of the address of the prosecuting law-officer. General Roncali addressed the court for the prisoner, but his emotion was so great that he was scarcely audible. In giving the history of the young general then on his trial, he wept greatly. He described the life of Diego Leon as one of devotedness and glory, and contended that he was not one of the chiefs of the conspiracy of the 7th, and that there was not the slightest proof of his having shown himself at the soldiers' quarters. Europe, said he, which had sometimes seen an amnesty granted even to the regicide, would shudder at witnessing the punishment of death inflicted for a political offence, and concluded by imploring the tribunal, if it found the prisoner guilty, not to pronounce capital punishment. General Leon having demanded to be heard, he was brought into the court. He proceeded with great calmness of manner to the seat which was appropriated to him, and then addressed his judges. He asserted that he was falsely represented as the chief of the movement. 'If this had been true,' added he, with a firm voice, 'if I had presented myself at the palace at the head of the soldiers, my body would have been found in the midst of the brave men who fell; never would I have abandoned them; never would I have been taken as a fugitive.' At this portion of the address of General Diego Leon, there were several approving exclamations. The President of the Court having observed to the prisoner that it was his duty to apprise the regent and the government of the plan of the conspirators, he replied that he was not himself thoroughly acquainted with it. He did not consider, he said, that he was bound to be an informer, but he had twice attempted to see the secretary of the regent, but could not meet with him. After the prisoner had done speaking, the fiscal applied to the court for time to prepare his report, and the court rose. On the re-assembling of the court, the sentence of death was pronounced by a majority of 4 to 3, and the sentence was immediately transmitted to the Supreme Tribunal of War and Marine. This tribunal passed nearly the whole of the night in deliberation, and eventually confirmed the sentence. The decision was communicated to the prisoner, who was ordered to prepare for death within 24 hours, unless the clemency of the regent should declare itself in his favour."

The latest express from Spain confirms the previously expressed opinion that the insurrection is virtually at an end.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatch;—

"Bayonne, October 23.

"The Sub-Prefect to the Minister of the Interior.

"O'Donnell arrived yesterday at 2 o'clock, at Urdax, with about 2,500 men. General's Ortigosa and Jauregui (El Pastor) are with him. Count Monterron, and a few members of the provincial deputation, also entered France yesterday."

Madrid is perfectly tranquil. The Regent is about to leave immediately for the north provinces, preparatory to which he has issued a proclamation in which he states that he confides to the national guards the safeguard of the Queen, of the capital, and of the country.

#### AMERICA.

The packet-ship George Washington, Captain Burrows, has arrived. She sailed from New York on the 7th inst., and has made the passage in the short period of 16 days. She has brought news six days later than that received by the South American and the Caledonia. Its interest centres in M'Leod's trial and the Grogan affair.

The trial of M'Leod commenced on the morning of the 4th inst., at 9 o'clock. A series of very strict regulations had been previously established for the preservation of order, and the consequence was a much greater degree of decorum than had been anticipated. The excitement, however, to judge by the result, must have been greatly exaggerated, for so far from there having been any rush, the court-house was but thinly attended.

M'Leod entered the court in custody of the sheriff, and took his seat by the side of his counsel. He looked cheerful, and it is stated that his appearance indicated anything rather than anxiety or depressed spirits.

The Attorney-General, Willis Hall, Esq., opened the case against the prisoner. In a speech of some length he detailed the principal circumstances of the attack on the Caroline, and of the evidence which would be adduced, occasionally laying before the jury what he deemed to be the law applicable to the case.

The first witness called was William Wells, of Buffalo, owner of the Caroline, whose testimony added nothing to the stock of information already before the public. He was closely cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, the principal counsel for M'Leod. At the close of his examination the court adjourned till the following day. On the morning of the 5th the court opened at half-past 7 o'clock. In the course of the day several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Though it pressed somewhat against the prisoner, the general impression was, that its effect had been greatly weakened by the cross-examination. The court adjourned at a quarter before 8 to the following morning. It was believed that the trial would yet occupy many days.

The case of Grogan had been made the subject of a communication by the American government to the British Minister at Washington. The papers do not contain any allusion to the effect of the communi-





cation, but they all agree, looking at their own statements of the case, that the British authorities ought and will disavow the act of his arrest and punish the abductors.

The new cabinet had been completed. The following are the names and the offices of its members:—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, secretary of state; Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury; Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, secretary of the navy; John C. Spencer, of New York, secretary of war; Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, attorney-general; Charles C. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, postmaster-general.

## FRANCE.

The ministry has sustained another signal defeat before the Court of Assizes. The editor of the *National* was acquitted a second time by the jury on Friday, for an article prosecuted by the attorney-general, as containing an attack against the inviolability of the king. The court party attached the greatest importance to the affair, and the preceptor of the young princes, M. Cuvillier Fleury, who was said to have been specially sent from the Chateau to watch and report the proceedings of the court, was seated behind the attorney-general. The removal of M. Frank Carré from the direction of the *parquet* of Paris, which he has so creditably held for the last five years, is in some measure to be ascribed to the prosecution of this journal, and of the opposition press generally.

## PORTUGAL.

After a protracted debate in the Senate, during which much angry feeling was displayed by some of the members of the opposition, the repeal of the decree of the 16th of January, 1837, relative to the differential duties, or bounty, in favour of Portuguese shipping, was on the 14th inst. carried by a majority of 12 votes, 36 members only being present. This enactment will come into operation three months after the date of its publication (which will be in the course of this week) for ports in Europe and North America, and six months for other ports. The opposition journals are furious at this decision, which they consider as giving a death blow to Portuguese navigation, and putting an end to the prosperous trade now carrying on with Great Britain. Notwithstanding all the advantages anticipated by these differential duties, it seems that no more than 40 Portuguese vessels have brought cargoes of British manufactured goods to this port during the last year, and these entirely of the most valuable kind, upon which the shippers received large sums; these will now be paid into this treasury. It has been calculated, that by the continuance of such a system, the national revenue would be deprived of at least 50 contos de reis (about 11,500*l.* sterling) per annum, to the benefit of, and merely to insure freights to, 40 national vessels in the conveying trade from Great Britain.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a select committee was chosen to revise the plan of M. José Bernardo da Silva Cabral, which proposes that one-third of the members of the Senate be elected by royal nomination, and for life.

No doubt exists as to the closing of the Cortes by the end of the present month, and it is rumoured that the ministry is now in so tottering a state as soon to bring about a partial if not a total change.

## DOMESTIC.

## METROPOLITAN.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.**—By the kindness of Mr. Beard, the patentee of the photographic miniature apparatus, we were recently admitted to the rooms in the Polytechnic Institution, saw the process in several cases, and sat for our own likeness. The first day on which we visited the rooms was gloomy in the extreme—the wind blew a hurricane, and the rain fell in torrents. This, however, did not interfere with the process. The only effect produced by the unfavourable weather was to detain the sitter about four minutes instead of from ten to twenty seconds, during which nature might copy his features. The picture came forth in every instance as clear and well defined as if the sun had shone in all his glory. The room into which the visitor is introduced is an upper one, next the roof, and light is let in from above, through a skylight of dark sky-blue glass. Immediately underneath stands a raised platform, ascended by three or four steps. Upon this is placed the chair upon which the individual whose portrait is to be taken sits. His position is adjusted by an attendant, and his head gently kept in one position by appropriate machinery. The coloured light from above gives him a somewhat deadly hue, and brings out vividly the whole character of the countenance, causing it to take the appearance of a living bust. Immediately opposite to the sitter, and on a level with his face, is the optical contrivance by which the picture is thrown upon the prepared metal. All being ready, the metal is inserted, a pause ensues of from ten seconds to four minutes, as the case may be. It is then withdrawn without being exposed to the light; the sitter descends, is sent down into the room below, waits a few minutes, and is presented with an exact copy of himself, neatly fixed in a frame or a pocket miniature-case. Nothing can be imagined more exact or more delicately executed than the likeness. There is no mistake about it. Every light and shade, every curl or straggling lock of hair, every speck on the face, the tie of the cravat, the cut of the coat—all are given with a minute accuracy that startles one. It is like looking into a mirror and seeing, instead of a coloured reflection of one's self, a miniature engraving. The whole character is caught and portrayed. This is an exquisite triumph of art. Mr. Beard richly merits the success which we believe he commands. To all who wish to present to their friends a faithful memorial of "the human face divine," whether lovers, or married, parents or children, we say go to the Polytechnic rooms in Regent street, and sit for your likeness to the sun.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting, called by the new St. Saviour's Reform Association, was held in Mr. Coulton's lecture room, Union street, Southwark, and was very numerous attended by the working classes of the neighbourhood. Mr. Barker took the chair, and introduced P. Taylor, Esq., who was received with rapturous applause, and entered into a very long discourse on the evils of the corn and provision laws, during which he was frequently cheered; and concluded by calling on all present to lend their aid, jointly and individually, to promote the repeal of those injurious laws. A number of persons enrolled themselves members of the Association.

A public meeting was held at the St. Helena Tavern, Lower road, Deptford, on Thursday evening, to hear a lecture from Sidney Smith, Esq., on the corn laws. A very large and respectable audience, including many ladies, were present on the occasion. The Rev. J. O. Squires was unanimously called to the chair. He was supported by two other reverend gentlemen. The chairman addressed the meeting on the evils of the corn laws. He was ably followed by Mr. Smith, to whom a vote of thanks was passed amidst loud cheers. An anti-corn-law tea-party was then proposed to be held at the tavern at an early period. Thanks were voted to the reverend chairman, and the meeting broke up.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Paddington was held on Thursday evening, to consider the propriety of forming an anti-corn-law association for that district of Marylebone. B. H. Smart, Esq., on taking the chair, expatiated on the evils of the corn laws as destructive of our national prosperity, and on the necessity of union amongst the people to conquer the determined opposition of the present government, who came into power expressly to maintain these iniquitous laws. He introduced Mr. Wickham, agent to the Metropolitan Anti-corn-law Association; after whose address an anti-corn-law association was formed, and about thirty persons immediately paid their subscriptions.

On Saturday a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the alarming distress at present existing among the operatives of Paisley and other manufacturing districts of Renfrewshire. The meeting was respectably, though not numerously attended. Amongst those present were Lord Kinnaird, Mr. A. Hastie, M.P.; Mr. P. M. Stewart, M.P.; besides the Rev. Dr. Burns, the Rev. Mr. Baird, Baillie Murray, and Mr. John Stevenson, who formed a deputation from Paisley to represent the privations under which the people of that locality were labouring, and to solicit aid for their relief. Mr. Sheriff Rogers was voted into the chair. Resolutions of a practical nature were passed, and a committee formed to solicit and receive subscriptions. The following subscriptions were announced amidst much applause:—Sir R. Peel, 50*l.*; Sir J. Graham, 25*l.*; Lord Kinnaird, 10*l.*; Miss Kinnaird, 5*l.*; A. Hastie, Esq., M.P., 50*l.* (in addition to 100*l.* previously given); A. Rogers (chairman), 25*l.*; T. M. Stewart, M.P., 25*l.* (in addition to 25*l.* previously given); C. Tennent and Co., 10*l.*; J. McVicar, Esq., 20*l.*; Lord J. Stuart, 10*l.*; John Rankin, Esq., 10*l.*; Carlisle, Pitman, and Co., 20*l.*; W. Stevenson, Esq., 25*l.*; — Fisk, Esq., 50*l.*

A Court of Aldermen was held on Wednesday last, and a good deal of general business was despatched. Mr. James Raymond Whitthair was unanimously appointed keeper of Giltspur street compter and house of correction, in the room of the late Mr. Teague. A petition from several cattle-salesmen and jobbers in Smithfield market, praying to be relieved from the necessity of taking out licenses as drovers and wearing badges, was referred to the police committee for consideration.

The number of deaths, from all causes, registered in the metropolis in the week ending Oct. 16, is 810, of which there are ascribed to—epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, 139; diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 145; diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration, 231; diseases of the heart and bloodvessels, 18; diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion, 71. The weekly average for the years 1838, 39-40, was 926.

Mr. Cubitt, the extensive builder, has erected on the Marquis of Westminster's Pimlico estate, the following squares:—Belgrave, Eaton, Lounds, Chester, Eleston, Warwick, and St. George's squares, all in the parish of St. George except Lound's square, which is in the parish of Chelsea. The Pimlico property belonging to the Noble Marquis extends from Knightsbridge to the river Thames, more than two miles long and upwards of a mile wide. The whole of this property Mr. Cubitt is bound to cover with buildings, on or before 1860.

The extent of damage done at Greenwich and Deptford by the late high tide is now ascertained to be more considerable than was at first anticipated. At the works of Messrs. Enderby, at East Greenwich, the damage is estimated at one thousand pounds, and a much larger amount of damage is said to have been done at the works of the General Steam Navigation Company at Deptford. A large quantity of wine was floating in the cellars of the Trafalgar Tavern east of the hospital, and several hogshead of sugar were destroyed in the store of Mr. B. Lance, grocer. In the fields south of Greenwich, on the banks of the Ravenbourne, several flocks of sheep were in great peril, and many were drowned.

## PROVINCIAL.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the triumph of liberal opinions in Nottingham, in 1812, when Lord Raneliffe was elected, was celebrated on Monday, at the White Swan, Nottingham. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers, and at the back of the top table was the old 1812 flag, bearing the motto "Raneliffe and Independence, and the glorious majority of 1812." The walls were also hung with the portraits of Lord Raneliffe, Sir Joseph Birch, and Mr. T. Wakefield. The last named gentleman took the chair on the occasion. He was supported by Lord Raneliffe, Mr. J. R. Allen, Mr. J. Barber, Ald. Leavers, Mr. H. Oldknow, Mr. R. Sands, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. C. Leavers, and Mr. J. Wilcockson.

On Monday week, a public meeting of the Leeds Parliamentary Reform Association was held in the large room of the Commercial Buildings, for the purpose of hearing an address from Colonel Thompson, on the best means of effecting a cordial union and co-operation among all classes of reformers. The placard calling the meeting stated that J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P., J. C. Symons, Esq., author of "Arts and Artizans at home and abroad," and John Curtis, Esq., from Ohio, United States, would deliver addresses with the same object. Mr. Roebuck was not present, sudden indisposition prevented his attendance. The room was crowded to excess. The chartists mustered on the occasion, and succeeded in carrying an amendment in favour of the "people's charter," including universal suffrage, thus virtually defeating the reform association, the fundamental principle of which is household suffrage.



A meeting of the inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire is to be held in the Court-house, Wakefield, this day at noon, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of testifying their respect for Lord Morpeth, and their regret for the loss of his services as representative of this division of the empire." The requisition is most respectable in its character; and Earl Fitzwilliam has engaged to take the chair.

A great conference of the manufacturers and operatives of the mid-land districts is in contemplation on the subject of the corn laws. Most of the leading firms of Nottingham, Leicester, and Loughborough have fallen into the arrangement. Derby, it is highly probable, will be the place selected.

On Saturday week, a meeting convened by a notice from the Chairman of the Unemployed Operatives Enumeration Committee, was held in the Saloon of the Music hall, Leeds, to receive the report of the committee respecting the number of operatives at present unemployed. Wm. Aldam, jun., Esq., the liberal member for the borough attended. He was accompanied by Darnton Lupton, Esq., and James Garth Marshall, Esq. We also observed on the platform T. P. Pease, Esq., James Green, Esq., Rev. T. Scales, Mr. Arthur Lupton, Mr. J. D. Luccock, &c., &c. Mr. John Speed, an operative, was unanimously elected chairman. The report, which presented a most affecting picture of the distressed state of the operatives, having been received, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. "That the appalling amount of distress which exists in the borough at present renders it necessary that measures be immediately adopted for its alleviation, this meeting feeling convinced that the intensity of the destitution will be aggravated by the severities of approaching winter, and its amount increased by a probable depression of trade."

2. "That Great Britain is possessed of elements calculated to secure the nation's greatness, and its people's happiness; that notwithstanding these advantages, a vast amount of destitution exists; that this destitution is not confined to any particular class or locality, painfully proving that disease pervades the whole body politic; that while its ravages are appalling the stoutest hearts, and fearful foreboding and alarm prevail, confusion, wretchedness, and poverty-begotten crime, are left to riot in society, without an effort being made by the government to check their progress; this meeting unanimously resolve that an humble address be presented to the Queen, praying her Majesty to convene the two Houses of Parliament without delay, in order that measures for the alleviation of the prevailing distress may be speedily adopted."

The Rev. Mr. Massie, of Manchester, has addressed a letter to the ministerial members and approvers of the late ministerial Conference on the corn laws, relative to the deep and deplorable distress which now so extensively pervades the manufacturing districts. In the appalling picture he gives of the condition of the working classes, he says:—"There is but too painful evidence in this vicinity, that there are thousands of unemployed mechanics, whose resources are exhausted, and whose families are famished, not knowing whence the nourishment of to-day is to come; and many of them not tasting food during twenty-four hours, or till they have begged it from their trembling neighbours. I have been assured from the personal inspection of parties worthy of credit, that in the towns of Manchester and Salford, there are ten thousand who, though the able-bodied among them be employed, have not more than sixpence-halfpenny per week for the sustenance, rent, and clothing of each person; while the streets and lanes are haunted by the wretched and gaunt figures—the unemployed, pauperised, and squalid forms of fellow-subjects, begging for bread. This, I grieve to say, is not all; but we daily apprehend the reduction of others, heretofore in comfort, as small traders, shopkeepers, &c., to the same level of abject wretchedness and helpless poverty. We hear of like misery and woe from surrounding towns; from Bolton, Ashton, Stockport, Rochdale, and many other districts. Nor is this suffering confined to Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, or Wales. But the cry of despair resounds throughout the country. From Scotland we hear of mothers mixing the dust of wood with the food of their children, or attempting to silence the gnawings of hunger with the miserable shadow of aliment, instead of the substance, by which the craving appetite of their offspring is mocked rather than satiated; while in one town (Paisley), with a population of 60,000, 804 families have been for weeks subsisting on the eleemosynary assistance of their impoverished neighbours. Thus besides the ordinary helpless poor, one family in every 17 is deriving pauper support from the casual subscription of benevolence. Is it strange if death find an easy prey among such a population, and produce fearful havoc soon? But what can stop his ravages during winter amidst such destitution, should the famished victims remain in quiescent helplessness and tame submission till then? For days, and almost weeks together, numbers lived without fire during the depth of last winter, while the starved and shivering infants sought refuge in the dwelling of their neighbours, leaving their father and mother to express their parental anguish in unavailing and bitter tears. The chill and heartbreaking penury of these children of want has sought momentary relief by pawning the shirt from the back of the father, the cap or the handkerchief from the head and shoulders of the mother, or by the sale of vessels no longer required for culinary purposes. But so limited has been the supply of sustenance thus procured, that the younger children, by the piercing cries of want, have supplicated food from their neighbours, and the only child at work has gone forth to his labour in the morning fasting, his mother, with tears, complaining she had not bread to give him; while the only alleviation of the father's hunger was found in the influence of tobacco on his stomach, a morsel of which had been obtained in charity; and when relieved by death from the pangs of famine, only a drop of cold water could be found in the house to refresh or soothe the agonies of expiring nature. The tears of a mother and widow might well then be many and bitter, when standing over a deceased husband, she sent forth her working child to his daily toils, saying, 'Good morning, love. I hav'nt a bit of bread to give thee.'"

On Monday last, a very considerable gang of power loom weavers—the number could not be exactly ascertained—left Manchester for the United States. The wives and families of these men are left behind to be supported, of course, out of the rates. We do not pretend to know what extreme of distress it may be necessary for the bread-taxing aristocracy to create and to witness, to move their compassion, but we are of opinion that their leader, Sir. R. Peel, could he have beheld the heart-rending scene (the parting one), he could not have withstood so pathetic an appeal. The town will thus have to support the wives and families of these men thus forcibly expatriated, and as every day is adding to the number who, are thus seeking that existence in a

country which in their own they are denied—it is vain not to expect that competition from other countries, must by such cases as this, grow every day more fierce and formidable. For what are these men to do when landed but to pursue that calling to which alone they have been brought up? The error will no doubt be discovered when too late.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The following extract from a letter, dated Stockport, gives an awful picture of the wretchedness of the working classes of that town. The writer says that another factory, which employed one thousand hands, has stopped; that the men at work are not able to earn as much as will supply them with food, to say nothing of firing or clothing. Several with large families have during three weeks earned only 17. 1s. Crowds of spinners are traversing the streets, begging a little tobacco to stay their hunger. The reduction in the men's wages has almost ruined the shopkeepers, many of whom are selling off preparatory to their departure for America, while rows of houses are without a single tenant. During the last six years thirty thousand have left the town, and there are seven thousand starving in the streets. The spinners of two mills have turned out for wages, and those of a third have given notice that they will do the same. The sick and friendly societies are all but broken up from want of funds. The streets are crowded with groups of starving carpenters, painters, bricklayers, shoemakers, and tailors, who are parading them from morning to night.

The report we are forced to give of this week's business will vary but little from our account of the market for many previous ones. Since our last both the goods and yarn markets have been exceedingly dull, and buyers are shy in purchasing more than for their actual wants. The stock of goods, we fear, is large; and, if the manufacturers will go on working full hours, it will soon be a trial of strength which can lose money the longest, and the weakest will go to the wall. We see no prospect of an advance in goods this year for stocks are heavy and money scarce, and likely to be even more so. The print trade is still deplorably bad. Power-loom printers may be quoted, 27-inch 66's, 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 6d., and 72's, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10½d., although some houses will not sell for less than 6s.—*Manchester Paper*.

The late unfavourable accounts from the United States have had the effect of very materially curtailing the operations in our cloth halls, the past week having been one of the dullest we have experienced during the year, and where sales have been effected, it has been at prices which do not remunerate the manufacturer. The stocks of goods are, however, low beyond all precedent at this season, and should better accounts be received from America, there will then be some prospect of employment for the poor during the winter; but should this fail to be the case, it is the general opinion that there must, with the present price of provisions, be extreme suffering among the operatives. Business has been extremely dull in the warehouses during the week.

The following are the receipts of the principal railways for the past week, that is to say, up to the date to which the respective returns are made:—Blackwall, 774*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,019*l.*; Great North of England, 1,451*l.*; Eastern Counties, 815*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 290*l.*; Birmingham, 16,805*l.*; Great Western, 13,545*l.*; Greenwich, 828*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 910*l.*; South Western, 5,311*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,129*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,980*l.*; North Midland, 4,520*l.*; Grand Junction, 9,475*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,604*l.*; and Hull and Selby, 1,055*l.*

At Derby, in the dead of the night of Wednesday last, the inhabitants were awakened by the cry of fire, and the town hall was discovered to be in flames. There was some delay in procuring engines, and then the supply of water was short; so that the vigorous efforts of the collected crowd in aid of the enginemen to subdue the flames were unavailing. By four o'clock the roof began to give way, and the flames burst forth in a lurid glare, illuminating the country for miles around. Between four and five, a snow-storm added to the strangeness of the scene. At six, the fire had burned out, and the hall was a mass of ruin. It is supposed that the flames originated in some lighted coals which fell on the boards from a grate in the committee room, where a fire had been left burning over night. The building was erected in 1828, at a cost of 12,000*l.*; it was insured for 5,000*l.* The damage amounts to 10,000*l.*, the Ionic pillars which supported the portico being very little injured. All the town records have been destroyed as well as the Revising Barrister's documents, but the Chamberlain's account books are preserved. No loss of life or limb has attended the catastrophe.

The late boisterous gales have caused considerable damage at Dover. Some of the beach has been carried away, and a great many boat-houses and small buildings have been washed down. For several days past, so much of the shingle has been carried away by the waves, that the sea now washes ten or fifteen feet nearer to the Marine Parade and Waterloo Crescent, than formerly.

During the last ten or twelve days the weather has been most tempestuous, gales of wind and storms of rain prevailing almost incessantly; and the mercury in the barometer has been lower than we remember it for several years, with the exception of the storm which passed over Brighton some months back. In the Weald, and especially in the lowlands about the Ouse and Adur, floods have prevailed, and great injury has been done to the pasturage. As seen from the Dyke, the country appears almost one sheet of water. And about Hailsham, Horley, &c., the depth is considerable, little more than the tops of fences and trees being visible in many places. Such a season has not been known for many years.—*Brighton Gazette*.

The storm of Sunday week was severely felt at Liverpool. The piers were overflowed, and the cellars of houses near the river filled with water. The streets were covered with chimney-pots and tiles. No damage is mentioned as having been done to the shipping.

#### IRELAND.

At an audience given by the Lord-Lieutenant on Friday last, at the Castle, to Mr. Edward Pennefather, the honour of Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench was conferred upon that gentleman. Mr. Bushe has sent in his resignation, but will not finally retire until the second day of term.



Mr. Jackson, the representative for Bandon, is to be Solicitor-General in succession to Mr. Pennefather, and Mr. West the member for Dublin, to receive the vacant coat.

There has been a very heavy fall of snow on the mountains within six miles of Dublin, and the cold is intense.

Not one acre of every ten under grain in the West of Ireland has as yet been cut down—and the almost constant rains give a dismal foreboding of distress in that part of the country for the ensuing winter.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says he has ascertained, on the best authority, that the Irish peasantry will this year be exposed to the terrible calamity of a failure of the potato crop; and, from all the accounts, there is too much reason to fear that they are upon the eve of a season of famine. The failure of the potato crop is greatest upon rich and heavy soils, such as the south-western parts of the county of Tipperary. From Cashel to the town of Tipperary, and on towards Limerick—which forms one of the most fertile tracts in the British empire, the potatoes have failed to a vast extent.

## SCOTLAND.

The deputation appointed by the magistrates of Renfrewshire and of the town of Paisley, to lay the distressed state of the inhabitants of that part of the country before government, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel at his official residence in Downing street, on Wednesday last. Mr. Hastie, the member for Paisley, introduced the deputation, and Sir Robert Peel expressed much sympathy with the sufferings of the unemployed people. The principal object of the deputation was to solicit the patronage of government to a metropolitan subscription; but to this proposal Sir Robert Peel declined giving his consent, though at the same time he expressed his readiness to support such a subscription, but as a private individual only.

Mr. J. Ramsay was elected dean of Guild last week, in opposition to Mr. J. Robertson, by a majority of upwards of 50 in a meeting of about 180. Mr. Ramsay is known as a supporter of non-intrusion; and Mr. Robertson also declared that, if elected, he was prepared to give effect to the wishes of the people in the appointment of their ministers.—*Scotsman*.

## CUBA.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION RELATING TO SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Copy of a letter addressed to J. H. Tredgold, Esq., Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Havana, September 1, 1841.

SIR,—In speaking of public opinion in a country where the iron hand of censorship restrains every form of expression to which the press can give utterance, will seem to an English reader to savour of absurdity. It is nevertheless an undoubted fact, that within the last few months—under the administration of a captain-general, who is far from being distinguished for the lenity with which he administers his all but absolute authority—opinions and sentiments, which have long been slumbering in the bosoms of our native population, have gradually assumed a palpable form; and—thanks to your kind assistance in giving publicity to my former letters, and to the important documents which some of them contained—a great many of those who distrusted their neighbours and hesitated to avow their sentiments, have gradually acquired that degree of confidence, or courage, which makes a man ashamed to dissemble his convictions.

It was just about the time when our memorials came back from London in a printed form, that intelligence arrived also from Madrid, which has since leaked out through some friends to the cause in the public offices, that a demand had been made by the British government on that of Spain, for the immediate emancipation of all such slaves as had been introduced into this island since the date of the first of the existing treaties between the two crowns. The government of Madrid have so far evinced a disposition to yield to this new demand of the British government, as to have required the captain-general to procure and transmit to Madrid the necessary statistical information from the various corporations of the island, from the magistrates and local functionaries, and even, it appears, from private individuals. This concession has been made at a moment peculiarly favourable for leading to important results. In the meantime at least it serves to strike the leading slave-dealers with dread, and to encourage the hearts of the friends of humanity. I do not mean to say that all those who hail the approach of the suppression of the African slave-trade are animated exclusively by sentiments of humanity. A large proportion of them, on the contrary, would be glad to maintain the practice of simple slavery, as they call it, for at least another generation. But there are very few of the leading Creole proprietors of slaves who would not willingly, and even gladly, accede to a compromise, which a few months ago would in London have excited a smile of incredulity. This compromise would embrace the instant and effectual suppression of all future importations of slaves, and certainly would not ask for more than a lifehold possession of what they now call their property.

A new feature has recently presented itself in the practice of the slave-trade in this part of the world. There being no longer any consul or agent of Portugal in the Spanish West Indies, the traders to the coast of Africa are unable to clear out their vessels under the Portuguese flag; and as the assumption of that of Spain is attended with several inconveniences, a considerable number of these vessels, not less than seven or eight, have left this harbour within the last three months completely equipped for their criminal destination, without assuming any nationality, or being provided with a certificate of registry, or other papers to prove it.

For several years the slave-traders had been accustomed to rely more on the superior sailing qualities of their ships than on the means of forcible resistance to the attempts of our cruisers to capture them. Of late, however, they appear to be returning to their old system of numerous crews and powerful armaments. Before this letter reaches you, the English public will, doubtless, have heard of the destruction of the boats of one of our cruisers, in the attempt to cut out the brig *Irene*, a notorious slaver belonging to this port, near the mouth of the river Gallinas, on the coast of Africa; and it is not improbable that

this instance of successful resistance will encourage these desperados in returning to the pugnacious system which they formerly pursued.

One thing appears to be clear, however, that whether we are to persevere in our fruitless endeavours to put down the slave-trade by force of arms, or to trust for its extinction to mere moral means, the system at present pursued is eminently unworthy of the power of our nation on the one hand, and of the philanthropy of the age on the other. If the plan of physical force is to be persevered in, it ought surely to be made more effective than it now is. In the course of the present year, the visits of her Majesty's ships to the coast have, indeed, been few and far between. If they do occasionally touch at the Havana, it is merely in passing from one British settlement to another to obtain supplies of water and other necessities. In fact, the responsibility which is thrown on a naval commander in the event of the ultimate acquittal of his prize, has a strong tendency to damp his zeal in the discharge of this branch of his duties.

If the courts of mixed commission are to be maintained at the various stations where they now exist, and are even to be extended, as appears to be the intention of government, judging from the recent treaty with Buenos Ayres, you must pardon me for suggesting, that it is peculiarly your duty to watch over the selection of the individuals of which these tribunals are to consist.

The parliamentary papers make it clear, that one at least of the British judges at Rio de Janeiro, has been selected without any reference to his opinions or his practice on the subject of slave holding; and in some of my former letters, which I rejoice to find have met your approbation, it has become my painful duty to call your attention to the pro-slavery habits of more than one of the members or dependents of the court of Havana.

But it is not enough that a man appointed to such a station should simply abstain from the commission of the crime he has been appointed to suppress. The true ground of his selection ought to be his eminent fitness for the post to which he has been named, for it certainly does not require any great powers of mind to perform the duties of a commissary judge, or a commissioner of arbitration. If the person appointed is firmly resolved to devote himself to the suppression of the traffic, that resolution should go far to supply the want of other qualifications.

Unhappily for the cause of humanity, these nominations have hitherto been the mere result of political convenience. The present crisis, however, appears to present an opportunity peculiarly favourable for the abatement of such abuses. Two great parties in the state are bidding against each other for the favour of the people of England. It is no part of my business to question the sincerity of either in their professions of zeal for the suppression of the slave-trade. Had the whigs remained in power, they would have been compelled, in defence of the position in which they had placed themselves with reference to the sugar duties, to have made some great effort for the effectual suppression of the slave-trade which the introduction of slave-grown sugar was so directly calculated to promote. On the other hand, as the advent of the conservatives to power appears to be the immediate result of the defeat of the late whig government on this branch of the free trade question, the times appear to the Cuba abolitionists, to be singularly favourable for spurring the existing administration, whether whig or tory, to promote by all possible means the accomplishment of the object we have all so nearly at heart. Give us, they say, at least good men and true in the court of mixed commission, if for no other reason, at least to prove that the English people, and the English government, are heartily sincere in their desire to carry out the avowed principles of the existing treaties. A fat sincere like that of the commissary judge, in one of the most luxurious capitals in the world, may prove as convenient a sop for some conservative seat holder in the new parliament, as it was a few years ago to the radical member for Tiverton. The political opinions of the judges are, in my mind, of no importance at all, but it is of the very last importance, that they should not even be suspected of apathy or indifference on the very subject as to which they are naturally supposed, by the people among whom they reside, to represent not merely, the views of the British government, but the opinions and sentiments of British abolitionists. If the judges are suspected of indifference, you may rest assured, that the people and the government who sent them will share in the same opinion, and that is a state of things which is exceedingly unfavourable to the promotion of that movement in favour of freedom which, in former letters I have had the satisfaction to be able to announce to you.

Among our naval men, I find it currently reported, that the *Romney* receiving ship, is about to be removed to Jamaica; but I sincerely hope that this will prove to be a mistake, arising from the known anxiety repeatedly expressed by the commissioners in the parliamentary papers, to bring about an object, in which, if they were successful, they would without being aware of it, be going far to efface that sort of prestige which attaches not only to the *Romney*, but to the court itself, of which they are members.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,  
J. H. Tredgold, Esq.

C. R. T.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 27, 1841.

Advices have been received by express from Constantinople to the 10th, Smyrna to the 9th, Alexandria to the 6th, Syria to the 2nd, and Malta papers and letters to the 15th inst. They contain no intelligence of importance. The following is taken from the *Malta Chronicle*, 15th inst.:—"The Indus ship of the line arrived from Syracuse this morning, and the Acheron steamer from Constantinople (in five days), bringing Lord and Lady Ponsonby, family, and suite. On the 13th inst., the Tunesine Government steamer, Ben Ayed, arrived with dispatches for the Consul of that Government, and took her departure on the same afternoon."

The Nile has overflowed its banks, causing considerable damage to property, and great destruction of life.

## CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply of wheat is small, and prices may be quoted at fully as dear as on Monday.

No foreign wheat has arrived. In barley and oats no alteration.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Arphaxad," under consideration.

The printed address enclosed in a note from Nottingham, has been received, and shall be read with care.

"James Humphrys" and "Charles Brooker" received.

"H." declined with sincere thanks.

We are obliged to let two or three ecclesiastical articles stand over until next week—matters of immediate urgency requiring the space they would occupy.

We respectfully request our country friends, in all possible cases, to give their orders to the news agents in their respective localities; where this is impracticable, the better way is to send the amount of subscription (26s. per annum) by post-office order, direct to the office, which will secure the regular transmission of the paper to their address.

Terms for advertising in the <i>Nonconformist</i> .		
For 8 lines .... 5s. 0d.	For 16 lines... 7 0	For 24 lines... 9 0
10..... 5 6	18..... 7 6	26..... 9 6
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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1841.

### SILENT SUFFERING AND NOISY PREPARATION.

THE past week has thrown up upon the surface matter for deep reflection. Our manufacturing towns and our dock-yards have each a tale to pour into the ear of the thoughtful listener—the former in low, plaintive, unobtrusive accents, the latter in tones of noise, ostentation, and menace. Let us contrast the two, and we may find a moral worthy of being stowed away for future use.

The Leeds Operatives' Enumeration committee, have employed themselves in ascertaining by rigid investigation the real condition of the labouring classes in that town. We gather from their own explanation that they set about and performed the work entrusted to them, in a manner which reflects credit at once upon their intelligence and their integrity.

"They provided a suitable enumeration-book for each of the wards, containing a series of columns, with printed designations, signifying the order in which the particulars were to be noted. They then selected twenty intelligent persons, good penmen, from among the unemployed operatives, two of whom were assigned to each of the wards. They likewise employed Henry Hare, a competent person, otherwise unemployed, to work out a correct analysis from all the books; and the sub-committee met every evening (Sabbath excepted) during the taking of the enumeration, to investigate the progress and accuracy of the work."

The committee might have reported in detail "numerous cases of soul-harrowing privation," but this they have wisely refrained from doing. They have shown us misery in the lump, and it is enough. They have just drawn aside the curtain and bid us look hurriedly at the awful picture, justly concluding, that if one glance suffice not to stir the hearts of the spectators from their lowest depths, no practical good could possibly result from submitting it to the leisurely and unfeeling gaze of public curiosity. Hear them.

"They will only state generally, that in scores of instances the enumerators were obliged to write with the books placed on their knees, in consequence of the absence of every article of furniture that might be made available for resting the book upon; and in many, very many instances, such was the manifest destitution, that little else than the damp walls which enclose them constitute the only title to 'home' which the miserable inmates could claim. In conclusion, your committee beg leave to state, that they have not caused the purlieus of the town to be explored for the purpose of swelling the amount of destitution in the report, as several confined places, notorious for their permanent misery, are not included in the enumeration."

The result of the analysis should be placed side by side with the savings banks returns quoted with such an air of triumph by Sir Robert Peel. The honourable premier is fond of figures—let him look to these. Of 4,752 operative families in Leeds, comprising 19,936 individuals, the gross income amounts to 937l. 19s. 1d., giving, as the average income per week for each individual, 11½d. This supposes an equal distribution of the sum over the whole mass. But casting suppositions overboard, and looking at the fact as it stands recorded, the case is rendered infinitely more appalling. Out of these 19,936 individuals, only 3780, are employed. The rest, amounting to 13,156, are destitute of all employment. How then do these inhabitants of "England the blest" contrive to live—live, said we?—to exist, rather. Take this one specimen, given by Dr. Smiles.

"At the end of Brooke-street, there was a small cellar-dwelling, nine feet by twelve, into which they were introduced by the enumerator. The dwelling was so considerably beneath the street, that only half of the window was above it. It was a damp, disagreeable, ill-lighted, ill-aired den. In that apartment they found three families, consisting of sixteen individuals, who slept in it every night. There were four adults and twelve children. Six individuals, constituting one family, slept upon a litter of straw, huddled together, not like human beings, not even like animals; for their situation was not to be compared with the comfort of our dogs and horses in our stables. Other four or five slept on a bed of shavings, and the remaining five slept on another miserable bed in the apartment. When they entered, the poor mother was weeping; her infant was on her knee, in the last stage of a fatal disease, dying without any medical assistance. The family was entirely destitute; no means of subsistence, no weekly earnings, no parish relief. That was one instance. He believed it was an extreme case; but he challenged investigation into the correctness of the statement."

Thus far Leeds. Is Leeds to be regarded as an exception to the rule? Let Manchester be explored in like manner, and Manchester will furnish us with a picture not less terrific. Birmingham, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bolton, Bury, Nottingham, Leicester—all our manufacturing towns, north and south of the Tweed, can contribute their quota to the record of distress. London, even—London, usually the last to feel the pressure, is constrained to utter its deep and solemn groan. In our last number we gave the following:—

"Great distress at this moment prevails amongst the working classes of the metropolis. The number of unemployed tailors and shoemakers is daily increasing, and as for compositors, their state is truly frightful. The unemployed hands in that branch exceed 1500. The Spitalfields weavers, who deem an appeal to benevolence useless, are giving themselves up to despair, and are in many instances calmly awaiting death to release them from their sufferings. What renders the distress of the working classes more terrible is the reduced state of the finances of those societies and benevolent institutions, whence they used to obtain weekly relief. The overseers of St. Mary's, St. Luke's, and Bethnal-green declare that the scenes of misery, woe, and want, which they witness are frightful in the extreme, and are quite unprecedented.—They are totally ignorant how they shall provide for the poor during the winter season."

What crowds of images, conjured up by these simple records, float before the mind! what new lessons of political truth do they teach! To these pining, houseless, forgotten, dying myriads, whom the light of the sun wakens only to a consciousness of want which cannot be relieved, and whom the darkness of night huddles up in damp and filthy cellars to find if possible in sleep the only refuge from suffering which earth allows them to enjoy, what one good thing does government secure? Protection! Why, they have nothing but their industry and rags which they can call their own, and of the former they are robbed by that legislation which forbids them to carry the fruits of their toil into the market of the world wherewith to purchase for themselves their daily bread. Yet these men pay taxes, for they consume the corn which has paid duty—and wear the tatters which have contributed their proportion to maintain the institutions of church and state. Well nigh half their paltry pittance, their weekly eleven pence farthing, is wrung from them by protective duties and excise—and the protection for which they are compelled to pay so dearly, is just of a piece with that extended to a hapless mouse within the claws of the cat—a protection which renders escape from oppression all but impossible. They pay to enable the aristocracy to trample upon their interests and their rights with impunity.

Nobly have they borne their cruel martyrdom. Starvation even, has not succeeded in goading them on to violence. They are the many, but they submit. They live in the midst of plenty—rather say, they die—but they honestly forbear to touch what is not theirs. With them resides the physical force of the country—but they put it not forth in acts either of plunder or of vengeance. They can possess their souls in patience, and calmly pledge themselves to work out their own enfranchisement by moral agency alone. From an article in the *National Vindicator*, a chartist paper, amid much that we disapprove in tone, if not in matter, we select the following passages, which command our hearty admiration.

"Two years ago our principles were hardly known beyond the class to whose interests they more immediately relate. All, whose circumstances placed them above the fear of want, shrunk from 'The Charter' as of old from 'infidelity.'"

"Our trials have altered all that. When four hundred men go to prison for the sake of opinion, and come out again undaunted and unshaken—glorying in the tortures that have turned thought into faith, the hero to a martyr—'tis a bad world indeed—a worse one than ours—that will not pause from oppression and inquire into truth."

"The day of violence then is gone—gone for ever. We appeal to public opinion. Its tide rolls on! It is the province of truth that it must prevail."

And now for the contrast. We have heard a tale of silent suffering—we turn to listen to one of noisy preparation. Our manufacturing towns have spoken—let our dockyards speak.

"For the last twenty-five years, the dockyards at Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Pembroke, have not presented such a scene of activity as they do now; there being no fewer than twenty-six to thirty ships of different rates fitting out for active service. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining able-bodied seamen for the vessels ordered to be put in commission; there being such a demand for seamen in the merchant service as well as in the marine of the United States, where the men receive good pay and good treatment. The Lords of the Admiralty, not wishing to resort to the press-gang, have issued the following notice, which has been posted up at Tower Hill, and widely circulated at all the different seaports—

"Ordinary seamen, and landmen of good character, can be entered for the Royal Navy, provided they are not less than 5 feet 7 inches in height, nor exceeding twenty-five years of age. The above must combine good physical power with muscular strength, and will have to undergo a strict medical examination. Preference will be given to watermen, or men accustomed to barges and other river-craft. A few strong and active stout lads will also be admitted, if they have been accustomed to the water."

"In order to encourage seamen to enter the service, the Lords of the Admiralty have rescinded the regulations which prevented pensioners from receiving their pensions when serving in the Royal Navy."

Is there one law of morality for rulers and another for the ruled? What mean these notes of preparation? Collected into one articulate expression, what do they enounce but "physical force?" The hammering, the turning, the chiselling, the forging, the heaving, and the hauling, now going forward with such unwonted activity in these places—what is it all, when looked at aright, but just the sharpening of the knife with which we mean to cut the throat of a country beyond the seas for having offended against our national honour? Look to it, ye middle classes, who in one breath speak your admiration of the poor man's patience, and in the next proclaim war with America to be inevitable, and consequently just—look to it, that you have as urgent an occasion for spilling man's blood as that which the labouring classes have, but refuse to act upon. Let them no more be reproached for resorting to violence—hunger drove them mad for a brief season—drove a few of them, not the mass. But the governing class have no such plea to urge in palliation of the crime. Deliberately and coolly, for a small individual matter, we are tucking up our sleeves and poisoning the knife which we intend to bury in the heart of a daughter nation. And we—the immaculate we—cannot allow the labouring class their rights, lest they should trespass upon the rights of others. But



it is lawful in us to do what it is execrable in them to attempt. Why? Because in the one case others suffer—others a long way off; whereas in the other ourselves would be the victims. O! generous, manly, wise, religious, Britain! Go your way, and prate no more about your “glorious constitution.”

#### THE REPRESENTED AND UNREPRESENTED CLASSES—THEIR MUTUAL POSITION.

IN our last number we attempted to prove the suffrage to be a right. This conclusion we regarded as a sound inference from the political axiom, that the people are the only legitimate source of power. If our reasoning was correct, we have arrived at an entirely new position from which to view the subject of the franchise. We request the unprejudiced attention of our readers. We ask them to evince that moral dignity which dares to look truth, however startling, in the face. We deem it due to ourselves, due to them, due to the thousands of our unrepresented fellow-countrymen, and due, above all, to truth, to lay before the middle-classes such a view of their own position and responsibility, as may bespeak for the subject upon which we have entered grave and manly consideration. We have no fear that this will be refused. Not unnaturally perhaps, but certainly with unbecoming haste, the charge of cherished hostility to the welfare of the poor, has been preferred by the outcasts of our constitution against those who are in possession of its privileges. The charge we think, however sanctioned by appearances, is far too indiscriminate, and essentially unjust. We believe that the middle classes have looked at the subject, respecting which they differ with the labouring classes, from one point of view only. Starting from false principles they have unwittingly stumbled upon false conclusions. Our aim is simply to present the question under another aspect—to point out its moral bearings—to induce our readers to put home to themselves in reference to the whole matter, the inquiry, not “What do I prefer?” but “What is my duty?” and we are sanguine enough to anticipate, that many wavering minds will become confirmed, and many, heretofore indifferent, will be led to inquire. We must remind the industrious classes, that all persecution for opinion’s sake tends to drive opinion deeper into the heart—and we implore them, for their own sake, to drop all clamour, and to deal with their more favoured countrymen as men who are neither wanting in sound understanding or good feeling.

The middle classes enjoy the right of choosing parliamentary representatives—and the right is enjoyed by them almost exclusively. The representation may be fairly considered to be in their hands. The House of Commons is their creature. With them, consequently, resides the power to give the franchise to those who have it not. That which the industrious classes ask for, the present constituency can give or can withhold. To them, consequently, the poor must look—for until they say “Yes,” no resource remains to the unrepresented but physical force—and the constitution has given to their “No” the authority of law. Every man of them, consequently, is bound to settle for himself the conclusion, “The thing we are asked to do, we can do.” Nor is this a matter of small importance. We are all of us too apt to discharge our own consciences, by railing at the injustice of the prime agents of wrong. We talk loudly of aristocratic selfishness which robs the industrious for its own aggrandisement, seemingly oblivious of the fact that aristocracy would be powerless without our aid, and that we put into its hands the power which enables it to trample with impunity upon justice. The labouring classes are deprived of protection not so much by those whose interest it is to wrong them, and who scruple not to do it, as by those who possess the power to right them, but refuse to exert that power.

We advance a step further. We venture to remind the middle classes that what we withhold from the unrepresented, is not our own. We are not in the position of men who deny a favour which it may be inexpedient to grant—but of those who refuse a right to which there exists an equitable title. Circumstances have placed under our control somewhat that belongs to our fellow-men. When they ask us for the suffrage, they ask us for nothing more than their own—somewhat to which they can plead as valid a claim as ourselves. We can give no reason for our enjoyment of the franchise which is not equally forcible in their mouths. Not a single legitimate ground can we assign for our possession of the right to a voice in public matters, which is not available to an equal extent for them. If representation is necessary for the protection of our interests, fully as necessary is it for the protection of their’s. We may labour to justify ourselves in withholding from our neighbour what he can prove to be equitably his—but those must be very strong reasons indeed, which in such case would be held to acquit us of the charge of tyranny.

It may be urged in reply to this that we do them no wrong—that it is clearly inexpedient to allow them their claim, however equitable—and that, in point of fact, their interests are better in our hands, than they would be if placed under their own management.

To this reasoning several replies are obvious.

1. Who made us judges of what is, or what is not, for the interest of the labouring classes? Turn the tables, and imagine the aristocracy acting towards ourselves on the same maxim. Suppose now the majority of ninety-one were to do as they have the power to do, namely, decide that the aristocracy can manage the affairs of the middle classes much better than themselves—that the right they now enjoy to possess a representation is in point of fact injurious to them—and that henceforth the House of Commons shall consist exclusively of the nominees of peers. We should probably urge, in bar of this assumption, that we claim to be the best judges of our own interests—and that, however obliged to them for their officious benevolence, we must take the liberty of repudiating it with

scorn. Change the parties, and the assumption of the aristocracy becomes our own—the *demurrer* becomes that of the industrious classes.

2. When we urge that the extension of the franchise to the labouring poor is inexpedient, we are bound to show for whom it would be so. We can hardly pretend it would be inexpedient for them—for they cannot be much worse off than they are. We mean that it would not be expedient for us. Of this hereafter. Meanwhile, see the position we occupy. We deny our fellow-men their rights, because we deem the extension of them would prove inconvenient, and incompatible with our own interests. We say to them, “This which I have of your’s I mean to keep—for I fear I should find it unprofitable to myself to give it you.” Now what more than this do the landowners practically affirm, for affirming which we overwhelm them with execrations.

3. If we hold the franchise exclusively in our own hands, we must hold it in trust for them as well as for ourselves. We are bound therefore to afford them protection to the same extent as they might justly take in case the franchise was theirs. But how stands the fact? They are almost wholly unprotected. They are taxed more heavily than any other class. Law, accessible to others, is of small avail to them, for justice is expensive, and they have no means to purchase it. The fruits of their toil are wrested from them, and industry and skill, their only property, taken from them to augment the boundless wealth of the landlords. To the poor, then, we do not answer the end, for which we say we are invested with the franchise. Their welfare, notoriously, suffers incalculably in consequence of the present arrangement. Now either we can or we cannot prevent the wrong inflicted upon them. If we can, and do not, there is an end of the pretence that their interests are better in our hands than in their own. If we try, but cannot, why then we are not justified in undertaking for them what we cannot perform, and in preventing them from undertaking for themselves what, if we did not stand in their way, they could manage with ease. It matters nothing that we suffer with them. If we would give them what is theirs, the sufferings of both parties, in as far as they spring from class legislation, would be brought to a speedy termination. We cannot cure the evil ourselves, and what is worse, we will not allow them to cure it.

We beg to commend these considerations to the dispassionate study of the middle classes. We earnestly request them to reflect upon the position they occupy. They are besieging the aristocracy with a view to wrest from them rights long withheld. They have made a lodgment within the citadel. They are unable to effect their purpose. The labouring classes without the walls ask to be let in, for they also have been robbed—and they will render the additional aid necessary to compel the surrender of the common foe. The middle classes refuse to listen to them—and persist in seeking a reparation of their own wrong, whilst they refuse reparation to the much larger class who stand outside. We think that so long as they remain where they are, they cannot succeed—we are sure they ought not to succeed—and we venture to assure them, that men anxious to overtake justice for themselves, are never more impeded, than when they refuse to lay aside their own injustice to others.

#### A GAME AT HAZARD FOR FAMILY HONOURS.

LOUIS Philippe, the King of the French, has been reading to Europe a lesson on kingship, which it will be well for him if his own subjects do not study somewhat more closely than was originally intended. He has a son called the Duke d’Aumale, and him the anxious parent wished to settle in life with good prospects before him. So a marriage is determined upon with the young Queen of Spain; and to make way for the marriage, the King of the French, and Christina, the mother of the queen and ex-regent of Spain, concoct a civil war. The ambitious whim of an old man and an infamous woman, has cost the peninsula the blood of several of her bravest chiefs, and of multitudes of her inhabitants, besides threatening very nearly the life of her sovereign; and thus a country, already exhausted by intestine feuds, is subjected afresh to the heaviest scourge which can afflict humanity, in order that Louis Philippe may dispose of his son to advantage. Happily his wily and cruel policy no sooner saw the light than it failed. His subjects, however, will not soon forget the lesson he has taught them. It is useless to blink the matter. If thus, for selfish objects, whole countries are to be worried, and the dogs of civil war let loose upon their unoffending inhabitants, men will be provoked to inquire as to the ultimate use of kings to the happiness of mankind at large. Should the minds of Frenchmen take this direction, the history of the Bourbons may be found to supply illustrations of a curious kind. It might possibly lead them to the conclusion, that the vices inherent in some families cannot be burnt out of them by the fiercest fires of adversity; and that such men, whenever lifted into power, by an instinct of nature proceed to bite and to devour their fellow-men. Meantime, it may not be impertinent to ask, upon whom the responsibility arising out of this scandalous intrigue devolves—upon the King of the French or upon his cabinet?

#### WHAT’S TO BE DONE DURING THE RECESS?

THIS is an inquiry which everybody makes, but which few care to answer. Nor does this apparent apathy arise from indifference. Privation is felt. Business is crippled. The poor man pines!

Let us seriously ask ourselves, Why are things so?

Maxims in philosophy, like *Ursa Minor* in the hemisphere, serve to point out to inquirers the polar star; by them, as by it, we may steer an onward course.

Here then we have one of these maxims:—“There can be no



effect without a corresponding cause." Why, then, is privation felt in a land of plenty? Why is business crippled in the heart of a nation proverbially industrious? Why does the poor man pine where labour might meet its adequate reward?

Privation is not felt merely because there is not food to eat. Of that there is, thanks to a beneficent Providence, an ample supply; for if the English harvest fails, there are other "sunny spots" where plenty and profusion reign. But if, on the one hand, foreign nations are prohibited from mutual trading with us, in consequence of any "class" enactments which are recognised as laws, made for party purposes, and productive of general mischief; and if, on the other hand, business is crippled, in consequence of the necessity which has arisen for an alteration in such laws, where is the wonder if privation is felt? Felt it will be until the groaning of an impoverished people arouses the nabobs among the ermined few into the awful belief that their "order" is in danger. It is not food that is scarce, it is the means of purchasing it which are absent. People do not die from want of food so frequently by half, as from the want of money to buy it.

During the recess, then, let the people agitate, not for party purposes, but with a view to *bread*. Flint-hearted as the ministry may be, such a course will prove irresistible. It will lend the finishing stroke to Sir Robert's "matured" measures; it may prove the happiest effort of a nation's struggle in the assertion of rights which—

"Knowing we dare to maintain."

#### SUMMARY.

THERE is little doing to record, but much suffering. In one respect all our newspapers agree—namely, in the accounts they give of prevailing distress. It matters little whether information come from agricultural or manufacturing districts. The poor labourer suffers in the first as well as in the last, and high rents with dear bread do little to augment his comfort. From the manufacturing towns the accounts are positively appalling—and without wishing to raise needless alarm, we must say, that should the misery now heaped up and fermenting, presently break forth in one general flame of insurrection, whilst for the sake of all, and of none more than the poor, we should deplore the outburst, we could not affect surprise. There are limits of endurance beyond which human nature cannot pass. To meet the exigencies of the times, there has been much desultory talk, but no progress. Nobody seems to move. No one stands forth to lead the people. The middle classes appear as if paralysed—not prepared to move on themselves, and as yet unwilling to ally themselves with others. Precious weeks are rolling away unimproved, and whilst the Tories are maturing their plans, the Liberals, thoroughly deserted, as we said they would be, by the Whigs, are hesitating about which way they should turn. Lord John, having led the people into the arms of Toryism, leaves them there with the most provoking *sang froid*.

The news from abroad is full of interest. The insurrection in Spain is pretty well crushed, and the plans of Louis Philippe and Christina completely overturned. O'Donnell has evacuated Pampluna. Diego Leon has been executed. Other chiefs have been arrested—and the military, as well as the people, submit to Espartero in all parts of the kingdom. It has transpired from documents found on the person of Leon, that the late attempt to carry off Isabella from her palace was authorised by Christina, and from the premature vaunts of Louis Philippe, we learn that the whole affair was planned by him for his family aggrandisement. News from America has arrived. M'Leod's trial had commenced at the date of the leaving of the last packet. The facts put forward by the prosecution seem to bear hard against the prisoner—but he appears quite undaunted. The excitement is far less than was expected. How the "Grogan abduction" will terminate, it is impossible to say; but it is generally imagined that the authorities of this country will disapprove of his arrest and detention. We trust they will—and thus put an end to the prospect of war.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past four o'clock on Tuesday week, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of hussars, from Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty held a privy council at Buckingham Palace on Thursday at half-past 1 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving some of the foreign ambassadors, and granting an audience to the newly-appointed ambassadors and ministers from this country to foreign courts, to take leave. The council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir James Graham, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Steward of the Household, and the Lord Chamberlain.

It is ordered by her Majesty in council, that the parliament be prorogued from Thursday the 11th day of November next, to Tuesday the 21st day of December next.

The whole of the members of the cabinet, except Sir E. Knatchbull and the Earl of Ripon, who is at his seat, Nockton Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, remain in town, and it is believed will not leave until after the accouchment of her Majesty.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to subscribe the sum of 100*l.* towards the relief of the distressed operatives in Paisley. What makes this donation the more valuable is the fact that, as we have reason to believe, the gift was the spontaneous impulse of her own mind.—*Morning Advertiser*.

Mr. Wigram has been appointed to one of the new judgeships created by the bill passed in the last session for facilitating the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. The *Times* says that Mr. Knight Bruce, who is absent on the continent, will be Mr. Wigram's colleague.

It is currently reported in the professional circles that Lord Lyndhurst will relinquish the seals at the commencement of January term, and that Sir W. V. Follett, the Solicitor-General will be his successor. In connexion with this arrangement, it is also said that Lord Abinger will at the same time vacate the Chiefship of the Exchequer, and that Sir Frederick Pollock will be his successor therein.—*Globe*.

Among the rumours current in the city is one that the old system of lotteries is about to be revived, and that a correspondence with the treasury has already commenced on the subject.—*Times*.

A deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Committee, consisting of Messrs. Josiah Forster, John Beaumont, Joseph Cooper, John Scoble, Thomas Box, and Robert Rouse, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday last. They were very courteously received, and held conference with his lordship in reference to the Mendians captured in the *Amistad*, the treaty with Texas, and other matters connected with slavery and the slave trade.

Probate of the last will and testament, with one codicil, of the late Right Hon. Hugh Earl Fortescue, deceased, has been extracted by Mr. W. Pritchard, proctor of Doctors' Common, from the registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The illustrious deceased has by his will devised the whole of his real estate to the present Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, and his issue male; in default of such issue, to his second son, and in like default to his third son; and has appointed the present earl sole executor. The personal estate was sworn under 50,000*l.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SOUTH MOLTON—PARTIAL INUNDATION OF THE TOWN, AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—A tremendous fire took place during the dreadful hurricane, on the night of Sunday week, at South Molton, in Devonshire. It commenced at a lodging-house, situate in the principal street, near the river, and was discovered at about half past eleven o'clock, but, although the fire-engines were immediately turned out, and brought into play, it was beyond all human power to stop the progress of the flames, chiefly owing to the wind, which was blowing a most violent hurricane, and scattered the fire in all directions. For six hours the conflagration raged with terrific violence, and burned down the greater portion of the street. The reports received state that there were upwards of eighty-three houses destroyed. The inundation took place at nine o'clock on Saturday night, and the greater portion of the bridge was swept away by the current. A boy who was crossing the bridge at the time was drowned.

**EFFECTS OF PLAYING WITH LUCIFER MATCHES.**—On Wednesday morning last, an alarming fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Genery, residing at No. 2, Lincoln's-court, Drury-lane. It appears that some children had been left alone, and for their amusement procured a box of lucifer matches, which they lighted, and set the curtains of a bed in the front parlour on fire, which communicated to the furniture. The fire was not extinguished before extensive damage was done.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TROWLEY BOTTOM, IN HERTFORDSHIRE.**—An extensive fire occurred on Thursday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, at Trowley Bottom, between Redburn and Market Street, in the county of Hertford, by which eight houses were reduced to ruins, and eleven extensively damaged, besides two that were pulled down in order to prevent the destruction of the entire village.

**INCENDIARY FIRES.**—On Tuesday week the stack-yard of Mr. John Clarke, of Kirkly Hardwick, near Mansfield, was set on fire, and, notwithstanding the most vigorous exertions, it could not be subdued, the whole of the extensive and valuable stacks of corn, twenty-nine in number, falling a prey to the consuming element. The amount of the damage is estimated at between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*—On Monday week, about 8 o'clock in the morning, a fire was discovered in one of the out-houses of a farm in the possession of Mr. Chaplin, Palgrave, Suffolk, which consumed the entire produce of a farm of 150 acres, being eleven stacks of corn and hay, and all the out-houses. The estimated loss is 1,100*l.*, insured only to about one-third. It is supposed the fire is the work of an incendiary. Nothing certain, however, is yet ascertained.—On the same day a most destructive and alarming fire took place on the farmstead of Mr. John Wilson, of Grimston Smithy, which is situated a short distance from the village of Grimston, and about three miles from York. No less than eighteen stacks were completely in flames; they consisted of five wheat, four barley, four oat, and three straw stacks, one of beans and peas, and one of hay. It was suspected that this was the work of an incendiary, and bills were circulated offering a reward of 100*l.* for his apprehension. A person named Thomas Shackleton, a native of York, has been taken into custody by the police.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT BY WINDOW CLEANING.**—On Thursday afternoon a man, named Wm. Lewis, forty-one years of age, whilst employed in cleaning the windows of a house in Jeffrey's square, St. Mary-axe, overbalanced himself, and fell with great violence on the pavement below, from a height of thirty feet, and pitched upon his head. He was picked up in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to the London hospital, where he lies in a hopeless state.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT PORTSMOUTH.**—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred between the hours of eleven and twelve on Sunday night. Ensign Rushbrooke, attended by a corporal named Williams, of the 32d regiment (to which they both belonged), were on the detached guard in the dockyard, and in going the night rounds, both these poor fellows, owing to the darkness of the night, fell into the dock and were drowned; their bodies were dragged for at an early hour on Monday morning and found. Ensign Rushbrooke was a very young man, and but a short time in the army. He is the son of Colonel Rushbrooke, M.P. for West Suffolk.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Friday last a man was killed in the Box tunnel, by becoming entangled in the engine which assists the train up the incline. It appears that the engine was not quite close to the train (the mail train), and two men recklessly crossed the line imme-



diately the train had passed, when they both fell, and one of them became so entangled in the wheels of the engine that he was dragged more than one hundred yards and killed on the spot. The other escaped with a few slight bruises.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.**—On Thursday information was received at the various metropolitan police stations that a box, containing 3,000 dollars, which had been forwarded from a celebrated mercantile house at Riga, and consigned to Messrs. Sharples, the bullion merchants, of Winchester-street, London, had been abstracted from the captain's cabin of the barque Potter, now lying in King-road, near Bristol. The guilty parties are the mate and two seamen, who have absconded, and contrived to get clear off with their booty.

**RURAL AFFAIRS.—THE WHEAT SOWING.**—There is every reason to fear that one of the worst wheat harvests ever gathered in will be followed by one of the worst seed times ever known. The month of October, which is generally one of the pleasantest months in the year, has so far been nothing but a succession of rainy days, and still more rainy nights. Instead of the bright, cool, drying days and sharp frosty nights which are usual at this season, and which are equally agreeable and useful to vegetation, one storm of rain has followed another so incessantly, and with so much violence, that the whole face of the country is covered with water, the ground saturated with it, all out-door work suspended, and the hope of a favourable seed time almost destroyed. In this part of the country the farmers have not been able to make any progress for some time in potatoe getting, and where they have persevered in spite of the weather, they have poached and trodden their land to such a degree as to injure it very much for the succeeding wheat crop. This must also be the case wherever potatoes are grown before wheat, and on the heavy lands which are prepared for the wheat crop by summer fallow, the ground, if worked at this time, must be rendered quite unfit for the germination of the seed. A friend of ours, who returned from one of the finest districts in Yorkshire last week, informs us that not a hundredth part of the wheat crop is sown at present, and that the land in general is drenched with wet, and in such a state as to render sowing quite useless. This opens a very sad prospect for next year. The two most critical periods for grain crops are, when the seed is germinating in the ground and when it is ripening in the ear, and unless the former is favourable, the probabilities of a good harvest in the following autumn are very small. The ground, when the seed is thrown in, ought to be dry, open, and light, but it is at present wet, close, and heavy, and so it will remain throughout the winter, unless the weather should entirely change during the next week or fortnight.—*Liverpool Times.*

**CHANCERY ACCOUNTS.**—Some idea of the magnitude and importance of the operations of the Court of Chancery may be formed from the following detail:—According to a statement just completed, it appears that the balance of cash and securities placed to the credit of the various accounts in chancery amounts to the extraordinary sum of 42,000,000*l.* and upwards. At present the actual number of these accounts is about 12,000; but parliament has recently determined that all the accounts belonging to the Court of Exchequer (amounting to 1600, or thereabouts) shall be added to them, thus forming an aggregate of 13,600. For facilitating the business incidental to this great mass of accounts, such as the payment of the quarterly dividends, &c., the offices have hitherto been divided into three departments, arranged according to the letters of the plaintiffs' names; but we believe it is now determined to subdivide these departments into four. Great exertions are being made to carry this into effect; and the new arrangement will, no doubt, contribute much to the expedition of business and the convenience of suitors, so soon as the labour of closing and bringing forward into new books such a vast number of accounts (for the purpose of subdivision) shall be completed. The offices in Chancery-lane are undergoing material alterations, in order to afford accommodation for the carrying on this great increase of business.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.**—There are 216 Mechanics' Institutions in England, comprising 25,651 members and subscribers, of whom about half belong to the class of workmen. The average number of members, therefore, is 119. The number of lectures delivered yearly in these institutions is about 1198. The three great means of usefulness in Mechanics' Institutions are—1st, classes for regular instruction; 2d, lectures; and 3d, libraries. The Liverpool Mechanics' Institution cost no less than 15,000*l.*—contains upwards of 3300 members—850 pupils in three day schools—600 pupils in 15 or 16 evening classes—has 50 teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to 5000*l.* a year—a library of 7000 volumes, 1300 readers, and a daily distribution of 200 volumes—and public lectures twice a week, attended by audiences varying from 600 to 1300.

**PURIFICATION OF WATER.**—A patent has been recently granted to Professor Clark, of the Aberdeen University, for an invention by which the water supplied by the various companies to the inhabitants of London, &c., is proposed to be purified. By his process the water operated on will be rendered much softer, all fur on boiling will be removed from it; any insects which it may contain will be destroyed, and the large quantities of solid matter which exist in water, and which are not separable from it by mere filtration, will be withdrawn from solution.

**CHINESE SOLDIERS.**—The following description of the appearance of the soldiers of the Chinese army, who have recently received such severe usage at the hands of the British forces, may not be altogether uninteresting. The most common uniform of the Chinese military is a jacket of blue. The cap is either made of rattan or strips of bamboo painted, being in a conical shape, and well suited to ward off a blow; though on some occasions they wear a cap of cloth or silk, similar to that of the mandarins, without the ball or button at the top. Some few are defended by a clumsy-looking quilted armour, of quilted cloth studded with metal buttons, which descends in a long petticoat, and has been described as giving the wearer the appearance of one who would neither fight nor fly! The helmet is of iron, in the shape of an inverted funnel, having a point at the top, to which is attached a bunch of silk or horse-hair. The principal arms of the cavalry are bows and arrows, the bow being of elastic wood and horn combined, with a string of silk strongly twisted and wrought.

**THE BIBLE.**—Casting away the fear of being accounted superstitious, cultivate the habit of looking at a bible with respect and reverence. Open it with a kind of solemn pleasure; for God is there, in all his greatness, and holiness, and love. Read it with thankfulness—for it is a grant to you under the hand of God, and it is sealed to you by the blood of Christ; and the grant secures to you, if you be an humble believer, forgiveness, and sanctification, and victory, and heaven.—*Hourmand.*

**SLAVE ANTS.**—The most remarkable fact connected with the history of ants is the propensity manifested by certain species to kidnap the workers of other species, and compel them to labour for the benefit of the community, thus using them as slaves; and as far as we yet know, the kidnappers are red or pale-coloured ants, and the slaves, like the ill-treated slaves of Africa, are of a jet black. The time for capturing slaves extends over a period of about ten weeks, and never commences until the male and female ants are about emerging from the pupa state; and thus the ruthless marauders never interfere with the continuation of the species. This instinct seems specially provided; for were the slave ants created for no other end than to fill the station of slavery to which they appear to be doomed, still even that office must fail were the attacks to be made on their nests before the winged myriads have departed, or are departing, charged with the duty of continuing their kind. When the red ants are about to sally forth on a marauding expedition, they send scouts to ascertain the exact position in which a colony of negroes may be found; these scouts, having discovered the object of their search, return to the nest, and report their success. Shortly afterwards the army of red ants marches forth, headed by a vanguard, which is perpetually changing; the individuals which constitute it, when they have advanced a little before the main body, halting, falling into the rear, and being replaced by others; this vanguard consists of eight or ten ants only. When they have arrived near the negro colony, they disperse, wandering through the herbage, and hunting about, as aware of the propinquity of the object of their search, yet ignorant of its exact position. At last they discover the settlement; and the foremost of the invaders, rushing impetuously to the attack, are met, grappled with, and frequently killed, by the negroes on guard. The alarm is quickly communicated to the interior of the nest: the negroes sally forth in thousands, and the red ants rushing forth to the rescue, a desperate conflict ensues; which, however, always terminates in the defeat of the negroes, who retire to the innermost recesses of their habitation. Now follows the scene of pillage: the red ants with their powerful mandibles tear open the sides of the negro ant-hill, and rush into the heart of the citadel; in a few minutes each of the invaders emerges, carrying in its mouth the pupa of a worker negro, which it has obtained in spite of the vigilance and valour of its natural guardians. The red ants return in perfect order to their nests, bearing with them their living burdens. On reaching the nest, the pupae appear to be treated precisely as their own, and the workers, when they emerge, perform the various duties of the community with the greatest energy and apparent good-will; they repair the nest, excavate passages, collect food, feed the larvae, take the pupae into the sunshine, and perform every office which the welfare of the colony seems to require—in fact, they conduct themselves entirely as if fulfilling their original destination.—*Newman's History of Insects.*

**A CANDID DOCTOR.**—In the course of an inquest held last week, Mr. Wakley said that a short time since he held an inquest on the body of a person who had been slightly bitten by a dog. The deceased had shown symptoms not unlike those of hydrophobia, and was attended sedulously by a surgeon up to the time of his death. Mr. Wakley, examining the surgeon, asked him the cause of the death of his patient, and the surgeon, with great naïveté and frankness, answered, "I cannot positively tell. I do not know whether he died from the effects of the bite or from those of the medicines I administered to him."

**PATRIOTISM EXTRAORDINARY.**—A morning paper says—"Sir R. Peel, since his accession to power, emulates the great personal devotion of the duke. The express train from Liverpool reached town yesterday morning before six o'clock, and even at that early hour Sir R. Peel was found engaged with his two private secretaries on public business." This is patriotic indeed! To rise two hours before the usual time of rising, in order to benefit his country! Who but a Peel would ever have dreamed of such a personal sacrifice? We hope the illustrious tory patriot was employing these two hours in devising some alteration in the corn laws.

**THE W (H) APPING DELUGE.**—Father Thames, not content with his customary course, has been "swelling it" in the course of the week, through some of the streets of the metropolis. As if to inculcate temperance, he walked himself down into public-house cellars, filling all the empty casks with water, and adulterating all the beer and spirits that came in his way; turning also everybody's fixed into floating capital. Half empty butts, whose place was below, came sailing up into the bar through the ceiling of the cellar, saucepans were elevated from beneath the dresser to the dresser itself; while cups were made "to pop off the hooks" with surprising rapidity. But the greatest consternation that prevailed was amongst the rats, particularly those in the neighbourhood of Downing-street, who were driven out of the sewers they inhabit with astonishing violence. The dairies on the banks of the Thames were obliged to lay aside their customary practice of inundating the milk; for such a "meeting of the waters" as would otherwise have ensued must have proved rather too much, even for the regular customers.—*Punch.*

**THE USE OF MONEY.**—It is not the plenty of meat that nourishes, but a good digestion; neither is it abundance of wealth that makes us happy, but the discreet using it.

**A DEFINITION.**—A woman from the country went into a draper's shop and said: "I bought a piece of print here last week, and I want some more like it. It was a *scroady moady* pattern."

A person passing through Alnwick, and observing upon a door, "Haswell, surgeon, &c.," remarked that the gentlemen would be as well without the H.

It is asserted that in the memory of man, there has not been so wet a month of September, as that just past, except September, 1818. The same may be said of the present month.



## LITERATURE.

*Essays*: by R. W. EMERSON, of Concord, Massachusetts. With Preface, by THOMAS CARLYLE. London. Fraser. 1841. 12 mo., pp. 371.

It is something for an author's first publication to be noticed after this fashion. There must be something here, or Herr Teufelsdröck would not have lent his name, or given his opinion. Had there not been that in the book worth the fetching from so far, the most extraordinary man in the city of Weissnichtwo, would be the last person to present this; still less would he have told us what he thought of it, if he had thought nothing of it. As the *Sosii* do not possess more than their due influence with the worthy "Professor," we were disposed to say at once, on the first blush of the veritable title page,

Hic meret ara liber *Sosii*; hic et mare transit,  
Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum.

Now that we are better acquainted with its contents we are by no means in the mood of retraction. Speculative anticipations are more than confirmed; and we tender thanks to Thomas Carlyle and our best welcome to Ralph Waldo Emerson.

While "Jove nods to Jove," behind these two, we may augur that they are thus strengthening the bonds of unity between their respective nations. Dark as is the present juncture of affairs, it is most undeniable, that there is a kind of reciprocity involved in this simple reprint, and the tributary compliment which it carries, that is sure to tell. The two nations, if two they must be called, seem to meet in these men, and embrace kindly. They are the best hostages for peace. Such courtesies are invaluable at all times. They make up the right sort of exchanges—perhaps they are the only real ones subsisting. They go on in spite of the rumours of war, and lead on to international fusion and sympathy. That there are vastly higher guarantees for peace, even than these, we shall ever hold, and upon them we lodge our ultimate reliance—but we have more faith in the plenipotentiaries before us, than in those who drive the crafts of commerce or diplomacy. Here is added yet another strong link to the chain of brotherhood—another coil for the Gordian knot of a kinship, which the falchion of war cannot sever. We are, in fact, stronger by another strong soul, in our guild of guilds—in that mystic federation, which cannot be shaken by the crash of credit, or the thunder of contest. Calinets may brood and blunder over boundary lines and border banditti, but they cannot violate its unity or menace its growth.

Most welcome therefore to us is Emerson, who has made our common language richer by a most note-worthy book.

The opinion of the English prefacer is characteristic. The author himself does not condescend to a preface. Without a word of introduction he flings carelessly down a bright heap of things, for the world to make what it can or lists of. Carlyle thinks it worth while to cater for him; but he only gives his general impression of the work, which at first sight we thought hardly fair or sufficient, when every word of his, as the present book testifies, is conned in both hemispheres. We thought he would have stirred a little about the roots of some of these extraordinary dissertations, and must confess that we did think we had about as abrupt, vague, oracular, and unsatisfactory an account of the celebrated American lecturer and his lectures, as the most whimsical of "great men" could have put together. But after travelling through the work ourselves, we were soon convinced of our presumption—we had forgotten that the general impression was that of one Thomas Carlyle—and are now very ready to admit, with all humility, that it would be no easy task to add to the following distinct and flowing outline.

"Emerson, I understand, was bred to theology; of which primary bent his latest way of thought still bears traces. In a very enigmatic way, we hear much of the 'universal soul,' of the &c. &c. flickering like bright bodiless northern streamers, notions and half notions of a metaphysic, theosophic, theologic kind, are seldom long wanting in these essays. I do not advise the British public to trouble itself much with all that, still less to take offence at it. Whether this Emerson be a 'pantheist,' or what kind of theist or *ist* he may be, can perhaps as well remain undecided. If he prove a devout-minded, veritable, original man, this for the present will suffice. *Ists* and *isms* are rather growing a weariness. Such a man does not readily range himself under *isms*. A man to whom the 'open secret of the universe' is no longer a closed one, what can his speech of it be in these days? All human speech in the best days, all human that can or could articulate itself in reference to such things, what is it but the eager stammering and struggling as of a wondering infant, in view of the unnameable! That this little book has no 'system,' and points or stretches far beyond all systems, is one of its merits. We will call it the soliloquy of a true soul, alone under the stars, in this day. In England as elsewhere the voice of a true soul, any voice of such, may be welcome to some. For in England as elsewhere old dialects and formulas are mostly lying dead: some dim suspicion, or clear knowledge, indicates on all hands that they are as good as dead; and how can the skillfullest *galvanising* make them any more live? For they are dead: and their galvanic motions, O heavens, are not of a pleasant sort! That one man more, in the most modern dialect of this year 1841, recognises the oldest everlasting truths: here is a thing worth seeing, among the others. One man more who knows, and believes of very certainty, that man's soul is still alive, that God's universe is still godlike, that of all ages of miracles ever seen, or dreamt of, by far the most miraculous is, this age in this hour; and who with all these devout beliefs has dared, like a valiant man to bid chimeras 'Be chimerical; disappear, and let us have an end of you!'—is not this worth something? In a word, while so many Benthanisms, Socialisms, Fourierisms, *professing* to have no soul, go staggering and lowing like monstrous mooncalves, the product of a heavy laden moonstruck age; and, in this same baleful 'twelfth hour of the night,' even galvanic Puseyisms, as we say, are visible, and dancings of the sheeted dead,—shall not any voice of a living man be welcome to us, even because it is alive?

"For the rest, what degree of mere literary talent lies in these utterances, is but a secondary question; which every reader may gradually answer for himself. What Emerson's talent is, we will not altogether estimate by this book. The utterance is abrupt, fitful; the great idea not yet embodied struggles towards an embodiment. Yet everywhere there is the true heart of a man; which is the parent of all talent; which without much

talent cannot exist. A breath as of the green country,—all the welcome that it is New England country, not second-hand but first-hand country,—meets us wholesomely everywhere in these *Essays*: the authentic green earth is there, with her mountains, rivers, with her mills and farms. Sharp gleams of insight arrest us by their pure intellectuality; here and there, in heroic rusticism, a tone of modest manfulness, of mild invincibility, low-voiced but lion-strong, makes us, too, thrill with a noble pride. Talent? Such ideas as dwell in this man, how can they ever speak themselves with *enough* of talent? The talent is not the chief question here. The idea, that is the chief question. Of the living acorn you do not ask first, How *large* an acorn art thou? The smallest living acorn is fit to be the parent of oak trees without end—could clothe all New England with oak trees by and by. You ask it, first of all: Art thou a living acorn? Certain, now, that thou art not a dead mushroom, as the most are.

"But on the whole our book is short; the preface should not grow too long. Closing these questionable parables and intimations, let me in plain English recommend this little book as the book of an original, veridical man, worthy the acquaintance of those who delight in such; and so: Welcome to it whom it may concern."

To much of this significant passage we assent—from much we, of course, dissent; but the temptation to digression must be resisted, as every page of Mr. C.'s is of this antagonistic order; and we are compelled by the columnar law, or law of columns, to leave the comment for the text, on which we shall only be able to make a few general remarks, which will but indicate first impressions.

This writer reminds us of a great many writers, which would seem to militate against his originality. But the writers resembled, it will be recollected, are first-rate; and the resemblance, though clear and distinct, is so transient, so hurried—the apparently borrowed tone is so soon melted into his own naturally rapid execution—as to make the charge of conscious or premeditated imitation ridiculous. Be this as it may, we are reminded in every page of the styles of divers great rhetorical writers. Now we fancy ourselves listening to one of Coleridge's most comprehensive excursions—then we have almost a touch of Charles Lamb. Now we have a noble conceit like one of old Fuller's—then a series of sentences which, for strength, grandeur, and quaintness, might have come from Sir Thomas Browne. Occasionally there is a dash of Macaulay's artistical dexterity, mixed up with the slap-dash bounce of the French school. Anon we have the meteoric effusions of Carlyle—rainbow-touches and tissues—pictorial lights and shades, but purer, simpler, terser, and more condensed than those of the Scottish master. Then the Yankee Plato discovers a genuine twist of Sam Slick. Not seldom do we listen, for a brief while, to the tender, flute-like tones of Spenser's muse—now the organ-swell of Hooker booms over us—then a fife-like lyric of Shelley's contest with Apollo or Pan springs up—and ever and anon we meet with periods, short or long, or smart, or fervid, or stately, which run off metrically, like merry snatches, grave saws, or inflated descants, from the old dramatists.

Seldom, however, if ever, do we meet with anything savouring of the more renowned of ancient or modern leaders in philosophy. We miss here (where shall we find them now-a-days?) their gravity, their sustained dignity, self-possession, most assured and yet modest air, and entire simplicity. Seeing that we are noting down first impressions in a rambling sort, we cannot do better than present to the reader the equally exact and splendid account given by Emerson himself of some of the worthies. At the close of the eleventh essay, entitled "Intellect," he thus swings a censer full of glorious incense in praise of a class, whose style he can laud in this transcendent strain, but cannot exemplify:—

"But I cannot recite, even thus rudely, laws of the intellect, without remembering that lofty and sequestered class of men who have been its prophets and oracles—the high priesthood of the pure reason—the *Trismegisti*—the expounders of the principles of thought from age to age. When, at long intervals, we turn over their abstruse pages, wonderful seems the calm and grand air of these few—these great spiritual lords—who have walked in the world—these of the old religion—dwelling in a worship which makes the sanctities of christianity look *parvenues* and popular; for 'persuasion is in soul, but necessity is in intellect.' This band of grandees, Hermes, Heraclitus, Empedocles, Plato, Plotinus, Olympiodorus, Proclus, Synesius, and the rest, have somewhat so vast in their logic, so primary in their thinking, that it seems antecedent to all the ordinary distinctions of rhetoric and literature, and to be at once poetry, and music, and dancing, and astronomy, and mathematics. I am present at the sowing of the seed of the world. With a geometry of sunbeams, the soul lays the foundations of nature. The truth and grandeur of their thought is proved by its scope and applicability; for it commands the entire schedule and inventory of things for its illustration. But what marks its elevation, and has even a comic look to us, is the innocent serenity with which these babe-like Jupiters sit in their clouds, and from age to age prattle to each other, and to no contemporary. Well-assured that their speech is intelligible, and the most natural thing in the world, they add thesis to thesis, without a moment's heed of the universal astonishment of the human race below, who do not comprehend their plainest argument; nor do they ever relent so much as to insert a popular or explaining sentence, nor testify the least displeasure or petulance at the dullness of their amazed auditory. The angels are so enamoured of the language that is spoken in heaven that they will not distort their lips with the hissing and unmusical dialects of men, but speak their own, whether there be any who understand it or not."

We shall be the last in the world to quarrel with an author for not rising above his dispensation—still less for these numberless resemblances to many great writers, both in the matter and the manner. Surely this is no small achievement, to put us in mind of such an illustrious variety of authors. The resemblance may be accounted for from the sensibility of his temperament, and the largeness and accuracy of his literature. But while they are so delightful and frequent, it will not be supposed that he has no style of his own. It is not made up of these insensible and subtle approximations to that of others, but is perfectly unique. It is transparently constructed. He says the most abstruse things in the easiest way. And with all the spontaneous resemblances we have spoken of, there is no ruggedness or raggedness, all is in keeping and due proportion. Exulting, bounding energy is the character of



his manner, as depth, earnestness, originality, tenderness, and whimsicalness, are the character of his matter. Self-reliance in all things, is his motto. Emerson is a resolute lover of his own appointed nook in creation. He has no disposition to transmigrate into any one's form. The great world, "with all that it inherits," is no subject for a sneer for him. His spirit is in harmony with it, and with its spheres. He does not quarrel with himself, or his age, or country, or social "environment." While striving hard to revive all that can be ransacked of the obsolete, and revolving more than he can compass of the incommunicable, his philosophy is as remarkable as his rhetoric, and both are subordinated to his morality. With all his "whims," as he calls them, the motley creature has as much healthy common sense as need be. He is no would-be genius, digging into a cavernous spirit of dreams, and casting up heaps of rhetorical rubbish, with a maniac eye and hectic cheek. Emerson is a right, hearty, vehement, scientific, and yet solemn and religious inquirer, into the endless queries and moot points about man.

Such are the peculiarities of his whole temperament, that he not only insensibly catches the tones of the great men with whose works he communes; but the vigour of his sensibility and the breadth of his sympathies, seem to make him equally alive to any subject. Every topic sets him in a blaze of enthusiasm, or poetry, or philosophy. Both heart and soul are so constantly and naturally on the stretch—so excited and excitable—that he cannot be tame or doggelish on any theme; nor can he be tethered to any topic. Moreover the wonders of his mortal state, the momentary miracles of his being, are most deeply felt—the vastness of the choral harmony, not less than the grating of the infernal discords—the capacity of the imprisoned soul, and the evanescence of material satisfactions—the universality of God's impress—the depth of His truth on man's heart, the fixedness of His law, the certainty of His high care, and ceaseless communings, and unmistakable revelations, at all seasons. These things are the delight and burden of this spirit; and more than any other writer of the school does he seem to dwell in a fixed expectation of great disclosures or of great discoveries. If he be the sort of man we take him for, he would not quail were an angel of light to salute him. There might be some suddenness, but no shock. They would fall into discourse—

Enter, thy grandeur overwhelms me not!

He would be rather pleased and awed, than agitated or taken aback by the winged messenger. He is always a tiptoe on the misty mountain-top of high sympathies, and yearnings to be good and great—to be in fact a Man. He would seem to be always on the eve of a visit from the thick-peopled regions above us. With all his every-day common sense, to which we have before referred, his habit of mind seems to be an intense pondering of his own moral and mental experiences. Wordsworth has somewhere described a sunset so glorious that the sudden appearance of a celestial visitant would not have been a startling spectacle. Any man may be occasionally wrought up to this uncommon pitch of enthusiasm—but our friend Emerson lives in it. He would never have cried out, for a peep at the Hebrus and Rhodope—

"Que mè, Bacche, rapis?"

The prospect would have been no new thing.

With this moral temperament he has landed, apparently, in one of Mr. Carlyle's *Isms*. Here is a soul of fine mould, placed in this glorious world, with these universal and weariless sympathies, and bent on seeing all things in everything. He is so made up or constituted; and because he fancies he sees God in all things, he comes to the conclusion that his vision is God-like—that he sees all things in God, which is a steep his wings cannot mount. So far as he has yet sojourned he has become enamoured of one of these cloudy, empty *Isms*, but not, we would hope, to the abandonment of a better theory.

The tendency to generalise and aggregate makes odd work in this dozen of essays. He widens and widens from every point, but with great circular accuracy. Anything is the highway of everything. *De omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, might almost be safely set as the motto to each dissertation. Everything is a topic for him, and he strikes a world of analogies and relations out of the most worn, exhausted and unpromising subjects. There is, too, a consecutiveness, a "long logic," very puzzling and rambling, but real.

We cannot pretend to give an outline of the Essays. Each is complete in itself, and therefore abstracts and extracts would not be of much use. It is a book of capital results, rather than processes, and must be studied in its entirety. There is enough of doubtful matter in all conscience. Send it to any extant university, public office, hall of science, inn of court, academy of art, or school of theology, and it will play the game of a sword. It will unsettle in order to settle, and not be useless or unwelcome. Verily does the book abound in the rarest excellencies, the sweetest charms. The matter, even in the "whims," is profound and various—coming right out of the substance and heart of things; and the style is marvellously elastic—at times, noble—always fit and true. He would condense a review of Carlyle into a page—"a ton of ancient pomp into a phial of modern luxury." The Essays on "Love," "Friendship," "Intellect," "Art," "Spiritual Laws," "Over Soul," "Compensation," we should not know where to parallel, much less surpass. That on "Love" is as exquisite as Coleridge's Ode.

To conclude, while his *Isms* are contemptible, and his philosophy fabulous, the morality of the essays is most commendable. We are sure to see it and feel it. Out of the golden mouth of this Platonic Transcendentalist we have some of the choicest sayings, the most leading aphorisms, the most cheerful truths. The equal of Carlyle in genius, his superior in scientific scholarship, he strikes us as being the stronger man here too. The sum is, he seems to know and acknow-

ledge more "of the mind of Christ" than many who may be more orthodox; and this is the secret of his strength, and of all strength. We are not judges of another's servant: let each look to himself. But this "high, progressive, idealising," intellect has learned all that is valuable from the great Teacher, and he leads us back to Him, whether it be in his heart to do so or not.

#### LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Composition and Punctuation familiarly explained*, for those who have neglected the study of Grammar. By JUSTIN BRENNAN. London: Effingham Wilson.
2. *A new Epistle by the Apostle Paul*, addressed to the Lord Bishops of England and Ireland.
3. *The Corn Laws; or unequal Taxation*, the chief Cause of the Misery now suffered by the Industrious and Middle Classes of Society, and its Remedy, a Graduated Tax upon Property. By J. RICHARDSON, Esq. Steil, Paternoster Row.
4. *Ward's Library of Standard Divinity—Christian Theology*. By G. C. KNAPP, D.D. Translated by LEONARD WOODS, jun., D.D. London: Ward, 27, Paternoster Row.

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The meetings of the seventh annual assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, were held at Nottingham last week. On Tuesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Kensington, delivered an able address in James-street chapel, on "The adaptation of congregationalism to modern society." On Wednesday morning, the delegates and brethren assembled in Friar-lane chapel. The Rev. Richard Elliott, of Devizes, presided. The chairman, and the Rev. J. P. Bull, of Newport Pagnell, conducted the opening devotional services. Papers for discussion were presented by the committee of the Union, on "The best methods of improving and extending the Union;" "The duty of independents in relation to various important public questions and interests at the present juncture;" "The vindication of the congregational ministry against the impeachment of its validity by the high church divines." At six o'clock in the evening, a numerous congregation assembled in Friar-lane chapel, when the Rev. Dr. Morison, of Chelsea, delivered an address, on "Congregational church polity, founded on the principle that the bible, and the bible only, is the religion of protestants." The Rev. W. H. Stowell, followed in an address on "The purity of evangelical doctrine secured by congregational church principles." On Thursday morning the delegates and brethren assembled in Friar-lane chapel, at nine o'clock. At six o'clock the evening service commenced in Castle-gate meeting. The spacious building was completely filled. The Rev. J. Stratten, of Hull, the Rev. J. Burnet, of Camberwell, the Rev. G. Smith, of Plymouth, the Rev. Dr. Redford, of Worcester, and the Rev. J. A. James, delivered touching and solemn appeals, and Mr. James offered the concluding prayer.

The recognition of the Rev. Isaac Vaughan, formerly of Brickstock, Northamptonshire, as the minister of the independent church and congregation at Olney, Bucks, took place on the 28th September last. The Rev. Messrs. Frost, Reynolds, T. P. Bull, Kennerley, Phillips, Brown, Lord, James, Butterworth, Killingworth, Mr. James Adkins, and Mr. Joseph Maitland, took part in the services of the day.

A new school room has been erected adjoining the independent chapel at Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire; and on Sunday week two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Sibree, of Coventry, in aid of the funds, when the sum of 10*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* was collected.

During the course of last year, the committee of Airedale college resolved, after due deliberation, to apply for the privilege of connecting it with the University of London. The application has been successful, and the royal warrant has been issued to the committee, by virtue of which students educated at Airedale college may be admitted to examination for matriculation and for degrees in arts in the University of London.

On Thursday, September 30, the Rev. J. Stockbridge, late student of Homerton college, was ordained pastor of the newly formed church and congregation assembling at Guilden Morden, Cambridgeshire. The services of the day were commenced by the Rev. John Medway, Mr. S's pastor; the introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Henry Lea Bury, M.A., classical tutor of Homerton college; the questions were proposed by the Rev. Samuel Thodey, of Cambridge; the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. William Chaplin, of Bishop's Stortford; the charge, from 2 Tim. iv. 1, 2, 5, was delivered by the Rev. J. Pye Smith, D.D. In the evening, the Rev. J. Frost, of Cotton End, preached the sermon to the church and congregation.

The Rev. T. W. Jenkyn, president of Coward college, and author of an admirable work on "the Extent of the Atonement," has received the degree of D.D. from Middleborough college, in the state of Vermont.

The Rev. Joseph Redmayne, who has ministered for several years in an ancient Baptist chapel in the neighbourhood of Wigton, Cumberland, has recently renounced Anti-Pædobaptism, having taken his three unbaptised children to the Rev. Mr. Walton, of Blennerhasset, and stating his deliberate change of sentiment, requested for them Christian baptism, which was readily administered. Having held possession of the trust deeds of the place where he preached, he has resigned them to the custody of the Baptist minister of Carlisle, as he by the above act withdraws from the Baptist denomination.

#### MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 5, by license, in the independent chapel, Hounslow, by the Rev. James Tayler, of Bristol, the Rev. JOHN TAYLER, minister of the chapel, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. JOSEPH WEBB, of Buckingham.
- Oct. 13, at the Baptist chapel, Horham, Suffolk, by the Rev. M. Harvey, RICHARD, eldest son of the late Mr. FRANCIS COSSEY, farmer, Horham, to SARAH, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. MANSEY, late Baptist minister, Horham.
- Oct. 21, at the Friends' Meeting House, Bishop Auckland, W. HARDING BIRCHALL, of Leeds, to LUCY, daughter of the late JOHN HUTCHINSON, of Helmsley.
- Oct. 7, at the independent chapel, Nicholas street, Ipswich, by the Rev. John Whitby, the Rev. FREDERICK POLLARD, of Saffron Walden, to ANN STAUGHTON, eldest daughter of Mr. STEPHEN PIER, Ipswich.

#### DEATHS.

- Oct. 19, the Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, in a fit of apoplexy, at his residence, 14, West street, Walworth, in an awfully sudden manner.
- Oct. 22, at Romsey, at the house of his son-in-law (the Rev. J. Reynolds), aged 82, ROBERT FLETCHER, Esq., formerly of the city of Chester, and father of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, of Stepney.



## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, October 22.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 85:—  
Providence chapel, Glandurfa, Carmarthenshire. R. Williams, superintendent registrar.

## INSOLVENTS.

JACKSON, JAMES, 20, Brewer street, Golden square, woollen draper, Oct. 22.  
RUSHBURY, HENRY DUNCALFE, 5, Fitzroy place, Southwark bridge road, Surrey, and late of 15, Fish street hill, London, money scrivener, Oct. 13.

SMITH, JOHN ALEXANDER, Oxford street, Middlesex, linen draper, Oct. 22.  
TURNER, WILLIAM, and HICKMAN, GEORGE, Rawstone street, Clerkenwell, jewellers, Oct. 22.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

DANIELI, CHARLES, 315, Oxford street, jeweller.

## BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, WILLIAM MILNES, Carlton and Beccles, Suffolk, maltster, to surrender Nov. 2, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs. Teesdale and Co., Fenchurch street, London.

BUMPSTEAD, EDMUND, otherwise EDWARD, Halesworth, Suffolk, grocer, Nov. 2, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs. Thompson and Co., Salters' hall, London.

FRALEY, NATHANIEL, Bristol, linen draper, Nov. 5, Dec. 3: solicitors, Mr. Wansey, 8, Lothbury, London, and Mr. C. Hassell, Bristol.

FRALEY, NATHANIEL, and MEECHAM, JOSEPH EMERY, Bristol, linen drapers, Nov. 3, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs. Jenkins and Abbott, 8, New inn, London, and Messrs. W. L. and C. Clarke, and Mr. M. Brittan, Bristol.

GALPIN, JAMES, sen., Marnhull, Dorsetshire, maltster, Nov. 1, Dec. 3: solicitors, Mr. Combe, 13, Staple inn, London, and Mr. Phillips, Weymouth.

HASLETT, WILLIAM, Liverpool, provision dealer, Nov. 1, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford row, London, and Messrs. Littledale and Bardswell, Liverpool.

HENLEY, GEORGE, otherwise GEORGE SUMMERHAYS, late of 12, Pall mall, but now of 16, Savoy street, Strand, auctioneer, Nov. 2, Dec. 3: solicitor, Mr. Dickinson, 57, Pall mall.

JAMES, BENJAMIN, and JOHN MORRIS, Manchester, and Swansea, Glamorganshire, tanners, Nov. 4, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes and Co., Liverpool, and Messrs. Sharp and Co., 41, Bedford row, London.

JONES, RICHARD ARCHARD, 48, Friday street, Cheapside, linen and Manchester warehouseman, Nov. 3, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs. Loft and Potter, King street, Cheapside.

PETERS, THOMAS, Cambridge, tailor, Nov. 4, Dec. 3: solicitors, Mr. J. Adeock, Cambridge, and Mr. Smith, 22, Bedford row, London.

SMITH, JOHN, Deptford bridge, Kent, hatter, Oct. 30, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs. Collins and Rigley, Crescent place, Bridge street, Blackfriars.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BROCK, WILLIAM, Renfrew, starch manufacturer, Oct. 29, Nov. 19.

GENTLES, THOMAS, Paisley, plumber, Oct. 29, Nov. 19.

LANCASTER, THOMAS, and CLARK, JOHN, Glasgow, calico printers, Oct. 26, Nov. 16.

M'GLASHAN, JOHN, Edinburgh, solicitor at law, Oct. 26, Nov. 16.

## DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 12, Crandall, Brixton road, Surrey, builder—Nov. 12, Delcroix, New Broad street, milliner—Nov. 15, Miller, Long acre, and Rathbone place, artists' colourman and pencil maker—Nov. 15, Northcroft, Egham, builder—Nov. 15, Ford, Aylesbury, grocer—Nov. 15, Knowles and Co., Throgmorton street, silk brokers—Nov. 17, Temple, Great Titchfield street, Portland place, carver and gilder—Nov. 12, Fairman, Farnham, Surrey, shopkeeper—Nov. 12, Ashton, Berners street, Oxford street, bill broker—Nov. 12, Gell, Western lead works, Tottenham court road, lead merchant—Nov. 12, Simpson, Oxford street, cheesemonger—Nov. 26, Linsley, Leeds, woollen cloth merchant—Nov. 17, Jenkins, Haverfordwest, auctioneer—Nov. 17, Scowcroft, Haverfordwest, scrivener—Nov. 18, Bryan, Cotton end, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, shoe manufacturer—Nov. 15, Hugill, Whitby, Yorkshire, spirit merchant—Nov. 17, Smith, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—Nov. 17, Seddon, Shuttleworth and Manchester, Lancashire, cotton spinner—Nov. 13, Lawton, Liverpool, shoemaker—Nov. 30, Honey, Redruth, Cornwall, linen draper—Nov. 15, Hicklin, Nottingham, printer.

## CERTIFICATES—Nov. 12.

Myers, late of Pudsey, but now of Smeaton, Yorkshire, victualler—Kepping, Maidstone, broker—Westhead, Manchester, smallware manufacturer—Maybery, Earl's court, Old Brompton, apothecary—C. A., and J. Potts, Monkwearmouth shore, Durham, ship builders—George, Fleet street, and 1, Lodge road, Regent's park, London, musical instrument maker.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Crosbie and McLean, Heywood, Lancashire, drapers—Robinson and Talbot, Liverpool—Chambers and Barnett, Baskerville mills, Birmingham, cut nail manufacturers—Knowles and Roberts, Liverpool, ironmongers—Smart and Postlethwaite, Emsworth, Southampton, attorneys—J. and J. Jones, Wantage, Berkshire, basket makers—W. and J. Dunmore, Leicester, fancy hosiers—Phillips and M'Evoy, Birmingham, manufacturers of patent straps—Leech and Robinson, Oxford, tailors—Lees and Co., Oldham, Lancashire, coal merchants—Lees and Hallas, Oldham, Lancashire, coal merchants—J. B. and J. W. Moore, Liverpool, merchants—Moore and Co., Rio de Janeiro, merchants (so far as regards J. W. Moore)—Boyd and Scott, formerly of 213, Piccadilly, wine merchants—Anderson and Stewart, 4, Newcastle place, Edgware road, surgeons—Blackburn and Holdsworth, Hulme, Lancashire, joiners—J. and W. Gosling, Ipswich, Suffolk, whitesmiths—Docker and Bates, Aston, Birmingham, braziers—Gregory, Warley Wigorn, Worcestershire, Gregory, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, and Nock, Oldbury, Shropshire, coal masters—Thompson and Co., Thattsheath, Lancashire, coal proprietors—Morris and Lee, Manchester, calico printers.

Tuesday, October 26.

## INSOLVENTS.

FOWKES, JOHN, Leicester, hosier, Oct. 23.  
HARRIS, ROBERT, Crickhowell, Breconshire, chemist and druggist, Oct. 26.  
PILBEAM, THOMAS, Parker street, Drury lane, smith and spring maker, Oct. 23.

WORRELL, JOHN, Sussex street, Tottenham court road, licensed victualler, Oct. 26.

## BANKRUPTS.

BUDD, HENRY, Birmingham, cigar and tobacco merchant, Nov. 9, Dec. 7: solicitors, Mr. Hugh Thomas Shaw, 18, Ely place, Holborn, London, and Mr. John Thorney, Kingston-upon-Hull.

FREELAND, JOHN LUFF, Worcester, innkeeper, Nov. 4, Dec. 7: solicitors, Mr. Henry Bedford, 4, Gray's-inn square, London, and Messrs. Bedford and Piddock, Worcester.

HALL, JOHN, and VINCENT, SAMUEL, St. Mary Axe, City, wholesale tea and coffee dealers, Nov. 5, Dec. 7: solicitors, Messrs. Hughes and Co., 17, Bucklersbury.

PLAYNE, WILLIAM, Gloucester, saddler, Nov. 4, Dec. 7: solicitors, Mr. Thomas Bailey, Gloucester, and Messrs. Poole and Gamlen, 3, Gray's inn, London.

RAINE, EDWARD, and RAINE, JOHN, Barnard Castle, Durham, carpet manufacturers, Nov. 9, Dec. 7: solicitors, Mr. Thompson Richardson, Barnard Castle, and Messrs. Tyas, 13, Beaufort buildings, Strand, London.

ROSELLI, PELLEGRINO, Lime street, City, merchant, Nov. 2, Dec. 7: solicitor, Mr. William Ruck, 14, Mincing lane.

SAUNDERS, JAMES EBENEZER, jun., 182, Upper Thames street, fish factor, Nov. 3, Dec. 7: solicitors, Messrs. Walter and Reeve, Basinghall street.

SMITH, JAMES ALEXANDER, and MONTEATH, WILLIAM, Oxford street, linen drapers, Nov. 2, Dec. 7: solicitor, Mr. H. Lloyd, 61, Cheapside.

WATSON, JOHN TOMES, Worcester, linen draper, Nov. 11, Dec. 7: solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, 14, Cateaton street, London, and Messrs. Hydes and Tymbs, Worcester.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MEYER, ROBERT MICHAEL, and MILNE, GRAHAM, Dundee, commission merchants, Oct. 29, Nov. 19.

RITCHIE, WILLIAM, Dundee, merchant, Nov. 3, 25.

## DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 18, Whitmore and Co., Lombard street, City, brokers—Nov. 16, Dacon, Berners street, Oxford street, upholsterers—Nov. 16, Cadbury, 24, New Bond street, cheesemonger—Nov. 19, Batho, Salford, Lancashire, machine and lathe and tool maker—Nov. 22, Rowbottom, Manchester, flour dealer—Nov. 26, Fox, Manchester, corn dealer—Nov. 25, Malam, Spalding, Lincolnshire, gas manufacturer—Nov. 16, Stainforth, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—Nov. 17, Elder, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—Nov. 25, Latham, Halifax, Yorkshire, linen draper—Nov. 18, Waite, Barnard Castle, grocer—Nov. 19, Lundy, Kingston-upon-Hull, straw hat manufacturer.

## CERTIFICATES—Nov. 16.

Clifton, Bath lodge, Worcester, proctor—Mallison, Blackburn, Lancashire, merchant—Downman, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, tin plate manufacturer—Tasker, late of Waterhead mill, Lancashire, innkeeper—Cogan, Bristol, tanner—Demaissie, Bucklersbury, City, merchant—Aspinall, Birmingham, victualler—Wright, Wooburn, Buckinghamshire, paper manufacturer—Newman, Lewes, Sussex, saddler.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Crawley and Geard, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, ironmongers—Deville and Co., Heaton

Norris, Lancashire, candle cotton manufacturers—Grimmer and Redfern, 26, King street, Greenwich, dress makers—Frost and Taylor, Macclesfield, Cheshire, whitesmiths—Burtal and Smith, Bungay Saint Mary, Suffolk, wine merchants—Lorkin and Pearson, Aldersgate street, oil merchants—Colston and Austin, Sun wharf, Ratcliffe, coal merchants—Heeles and Gawthorp, Lad lane, City, warehousemen—E. and M. A. Mansford, Frome, Somersetshire, wine merchants—Walker and Howard, Terlington Saint Clement, Norfolk, farmers—King and Co., of Liverpool, starch manufacturers—K. L. and H. M. Morison, Liverpool, general merchants—Smith and Dutton, Chester, woollen drapers—Andrews and Co., 73 and 74, West Smithfield, ironmongers (so far as regards Andrews)—Brown and Livesey, Manchester, white lead grinders.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

The prices of consols have been very steady during the week, but not much business has been done.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols .....	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	88
Ditto for Account .....	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
3 per cents. Reduced .....	86½	87	86½	86½	86½	87
3½ per cents. Reduced .....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
New 3½ per cent. ....	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	98
Long Annuities .....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock .....	—	162½	162½	163½	—	—
India Stock .....	243	243½	243½	—	—	243½
Exchequer Bills .....	10 pm.	12 pm.	12 pm.	11 pm.	12 pm.	12 pm.
India Bonds, 3 percent. ....	1 dis.	par	3 pm.	2 pm.	2 pm.	2 pm.

## MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Oct. 25.

There was a moderate supply of English Wheat, and a good demand at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter; and a free sale of foreign wheat at 1s. per qr. advance.

Flour is 1s. per sack dearer.

The supply of barley continues moderate, and it is rather higher for the best parcels of malting and distilling qualities.

Beans are 1s., and white peas 2s. per qr. dearer. Grey peas are without change in value.

The arrivals of oats are small, and there is an improved demand for new oats at fully the prices of this day week, and good old oats are selling at 6d. per qr. advance in price.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wheat, Red New 56 to 66	56	66		Malt, Ordinary ..	50	53	
Fine .....	67	70		Pale .....	58	60	
White .....	60	68		Peas, Hog .....	34	38	
Fine .....	70	76		Maple .....	36	40	
Rye .....	32	36		Boilers .....	40	41	
Barley .....	26	29		Beans, Ticks .....	34	38	
Malting .....	34	38					

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 22.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.			DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.		
Wheat .....	62s.	3d.	Wheat .....	64s.	1d.	Wheat .....	22s.	8d.
Barley .....	31	6	Barley .....	35	9	Barley .....	9	4
Oats .....	21	8	Oats .....	22	5	Oats .....	13	9
Rye .....	38	3	Rye .....	38	0	Rye .....	12	6
Beans .....	38	6	Beans .....	42	9	Beans .....	6	6
Peas .....	38	6	Peas .....	42	2	Peas .....	6	6

## SEEDS.

The transactions were quite unimportant, there being few sellers present. Canary seed was the turn dearer.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Oct. 25.

The position of the butter market has continued favourable to the holders. The high advices from Ireland, the cold weather, and the non-arrival of the Dutch supplies, have severally contributed to a more active demand, especially for the finer qualities of Irish, and caused a further advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Fine Dutch just now would sell at 112s. A free demand for prime bacon landed; the supply short: prices from 69s. to 64s. according to weight and quality. Hams of prime quality are unusually scarce, and their value is proportionably high. Lard is also in limited supply; fine quality sells at 77s. to 80s. No alteration to notice in beef or pork.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Oct. 25.

In the hop market there is not much activity at present; the fairs at Weyhill, Maidstone, and other parts not having gone off briskly, or in a manner to encourage speculation. The crop, some think, will fall below the estimate, and this induces the holders to keep very firm, in spite of the limited demand, in anticipation of a future improvement. The duty has but few backers at £140,000 to £145,000. The official statement will be out in about a month. Prices much the same.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 25.

The arrivals of beasts being on the increase, and the attendance of dealers by no means numerous, the beef trade was excessively heavy, and, although a decline of 2d. per 8lbs. was submitted to in the quotations, a clearance was not effected. There was a fair number of sheep on the market; while the mutton trade was in a very sluggish state, and in some instances the prices declined 2d. per 8lbs. The veal trade was depressed, but no alteration was noticed in the quotations. Neat small porkers were quite as dear; but large hogs might have been purchased on easier terms.

	Beef	Mutton	Veal	Pork
Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .....	730	4,330	130	472
Monday .....	3,747	23,680	106	603

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 25.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.	Inferior Beef	Middling ditto	Prime large ditto	Prime small ditto	Large Pork
3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.	Inferior Mutton	Middling ditto	Prime ditto	Veal	Small Pork
3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Oct. 25.

A large supply has come into the port of London from all quarters, consisting of the following varieties: viz., from Yorkshire, 650 tons; Scotland, 520; Jersey and Guernsey, 455; Devon, 265; Kent and Essex, 630; total, 2540 tons. The demand at present is brisk for best samples of York, Scotch, and Devons.

York Reds	Devons	Scotch	Kent and Essex Whites	Jersey and Guernsey Whites	Ditto Blues
per ton 70s. to —	70 .. —	70 .. —	50s. to 60s.	50 .. —	55 .. —

## WOOL.

LEEDS, Oct. 22.—We are not able to notice any new feature in the foreign wool trade during the past week. The amount of business which has been done, and the prices obtained, have been about on a par with those of last week.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—SCOTCH.—There has been less demand for laid Highland wool this week, which may be accounted for by most of the parties having supplied themselves when down at the public sale last week.

COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 25.

Stewart's, 22s. 9d.; Hetton's, 22s. 6d.; Lambton's, 22s. 6d.; Haswell, 22s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 22s. 6d.; Clennell's, 16s. 6d. Arrived, 241 ships.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, Oct. 26.

TEA.—There was not much inquiry for free trade descriptions, but as no persons appeared inclined to press sales the article maintained its previous value. Company's Congou was taken in a few instances at 1s. 10½d. per lb. cash, but there were more sellers than buyers at that price.

COFFEE.—The demand to-day was steady for most sorts of Coffee, and the public sale went at full rates: 483 bags Ceylon fetched 67s. to 67s. 6d.; 1,483 bags East India 35s. to 35s. 6d.; 1,800 bags Rio from the Cape 39s. to 40s. 6d.

SUGAR.—The public sales were large and important, but did not produce any material alteration of prices. B. P. Sugar was in great request, the colony sort fetching high prices. Mauritius and Bengal were also in good request and stiff prices paid.

TALLOW.—Prices of Russia Tallow on the decline, and the market very dull. Tallow candle, fine quality, could be bought at 47s. per cwt. on the spot.



**WANTED**, by a person of respectability, a member of a Christian Church, and of business habits, a situation of trust as superintendent or manager, where integrity, experience, and a thorough knowledge of accounts might be important. The most satisfactory references, with security, can be given. Address (port paid), to M. S., at Mr. Mudies, Bookseller, 28, Upper King Street, Bloomsbury.

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The Durham Chronicle	61,237
The Sunderland Herald	56,500
The Northern Times	53,000
The Durham Advertiser	40,000

Of the five Newspapers published in Durham, three are Liberal, two Tory; and, as might have been expected in a county returning eight liberal members to parliament, and only two Tories, the liberal newspapers have by far the largest circulation. The two journals at the bottom of the table are the two Tory papers of the county; and their united circulation is considerably less than that of the Gateshead Observer alone.

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The GATESHEAD OBSERVER paid for 7,708 advs.	
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The Durham Chronicle	4,590
The Northern Times	4,461
The Durham Advertiser	3,620

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